

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## SAVE THE CHATTAHOOCHEE

## HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues the following testimony before the Committee on Resources Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on the modification of the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area boundaries. I urge all my colleagues to read this testimony and take advantage of this opportunity to save the Chattahoochee so that its beauty and resources might be enjoyed by future generations.

TESTIMONY OF HON. NEWT GINGRICH BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, JULY 16, 1998

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I come before you today to save a river that is not only near and dear to my heart, but is the life blood of my district and most of the State of Georgia. The river I speak of is the Chattahoochee River. From its source in the North Georgia Mountains until it joins the Flint River on its way to the Gulf of Mexico, citizens along its path drink its water, use it for recreational purposes, and enjoy its beauty. With this legislation, today we have a chance to ensure that its gifts, including most importantly the gift of safe, life-sustaining drinking water, are protected and preserved for our children and grandchildren.

H.R. 4141 will modify the boundaries of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area to protect and preserve the endangered Chattahoochee River and provide additional recreation opportunities for citizens. Yet one of the most important aspects of this legislation is the way that this will be done, as the support and funding will come not just from federal sources, but from a partnership of federal, state, local, and private entities.

The Chattahoochee River, ranked as one of the ten most endangered rivers in the country, provides the drinking water for the Atlanta metropolitan area and almost half of the population of Georgia. The Chattahoochee is the smallest river basin to serve as the major water supply for a metropolitan area in the United States, which makes the challenge and the impact of growth and development even greater. Runoff from construction and the overdevelopment of areas surrounding the forty-eight mile stretch of the river north of the city have resulted in pollution, silt, and sediment build-ups.

This bill authorizes the creation of a greenway buffer between the river and private development to prevent further pollution from continued development, provide flood and erosion control, and maintain water quality for safe drinking water and for the abundant fish and wildlife dependent on the river system. Protecting this valuable resource is vital to the future of the State of Georgia. I personally consider it to be one of the most important things that I can help accomplish in my public career.

The massive influx of people—more than 400,000 since 1990—into the Atlanta metropolitan area has not only impacted water quality issues, but has also dramatically increased the need for expanded recreational areas. The Chattahoochee River is currently one of the most visited recreation areas in the country. Given the rate of growth in this area, increased acreage is essential in order to relieve stress on the current recreation area and to dramatically improve the quality of life for hundreds of thousands of Americans.

I have had the opportunity to see firsthand the excitement of schoolchildren engaged in testing the Chattahoochee water as part of their science studies, the coming together of diverse groups of young people helping with river clean-up, and the joy of children from near-by apartments who have discovered, on the banks of the Chattahoochee, a place to run and play. The Chattahoochee is for so many of Georgia's children more than just a river and more than a source of drinking water—it is an outdoor classroom, a community melting pot and, for those whose parents don't yet own a house, the only backyard they know.

This greenway project will serve as a model for future conservation efforts, as we continue to work toward our vision of a partnership with the people of America, as opposed to a centralized bureaucracy. Public and private cost sharing will ensure local involvement in the expansion of the park boundary. This is a truly historic agreement—federal appropriations provided in this proposal will be matched by funding from private foundations, the State of Georgia, local governments, corporate entities, private individuals, and other sources. In fact, the federal effort will be immediately matched by a private foundation. All other funding sources, such as the \$15 million which Georgia's Governor Zell Miller and the state legislature have committed, will reduce the federal share of the project. The cost to the federal government will be less than half of the estimated cost of the effort and will almost certainly be much less.

I have with me today letters, from a wide range of Georgians in support of expanding the boundaries of the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area, which I will submit for the record. These letters are from mayors of local cities, county commissioners, the Lt. Governor's office, and Governor Zell Miller. These letters illustrate that in addition to the funding aspects, there is a more important partnership—one of political subdivisions, private entities, and neighbors coming together with the common goal of saving our river.

Finally, I would like to comment on the balance between property owners and the U.S. Park Service. This legislation ensures private property rights are protected by only allowing lands to be acquired with the consent of the property owner. At the same time it gives the Park Service flexibility by allowing a temporary interim map to be used until a comprehensive map can be drawn. In addition, the Park Service will have a 2000 foot corridor on each side of the river to enable the acquisition of larger properties

when necessary for achieving our conservation goals. This legislation will ensure a working partnership between the Park Service and private property owners as we create a greenway along the river.

I am very pleased to testify on behalf of a proposal that will promote private/public partnerships in protecting vital natural resources and in increasing recreational opportunities for citizens. Expanding the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area will ensure that future generations will have clean water to drink and will be able to enjoy the beauty of this nationally significant resource.

In closing, I'd like to share a quote from "The Riverkeeper's Guide to the Chattahoochee," a book written by Fred Brown and Sherri M.L. Smith with the support of my good friend Sally Bethea: "Only God can make a river. And He's not making any more."

We have the power to help save one of His greatest rivers and to do it in a way which is not a Washington-based solution but which involves a partnership with the people of America. I hope that each of you will join me in this endeavor.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this legislation. I look forward to working with the members of the committee on this important project. At this time I would be glad to take any questions.

STATE OF GEORGIA,  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
Atlanta, GA, July 9, 1998.

Hon. BOB LIVINGSTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: The Appropriation Committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate have completed action on their respective Interior Appropriations bill. I wish to respond to the initial actions of each committee by acknowledging some important realities about three of the line items within the Land and Water Conservation Fund section of the bills.

Each of the acquisitions represent major conservation actions in protecting significant sites previously recognized by Congress. And the inclusion of funding for two of these projects complements funding actions that I as Governor, have initiated. The State of Georgia is willing to dedicate funds to land acquisition which will serve over the long run to reduce the need for federal spending. It is important for the Federal Government to work closely with the State of Georgia to achieve common goals, while sharing the costs.

The three line items which are important to the State of Georgia are the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, and the Cumberland Island National Seashore. I wish to address each of them individually.

A very important item for the State of Georgia is the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. In the most recent state budget approved by the Georgia General Assembly, \$20 million was appropriated for the RiverCare 2000 Program dedicated to protecting and preserving river front property

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

for public use. I have reserved \$15 million of that amount to be directed to land acquisition along the Chattahoochee River corridor shared with the National Recreation Area. This approach is consistent with legislation (HR 4141) introduced by Speaker Gingrich which expands the boundaries and the acreage to be acquired as part of the National Recreation Area. One major component of this authorization legislation is that land acquisition move forward with a sharing of responsibility among the Department of Interior, the State of Georgia and its political subdivisions, and private foundations and corporations.

The House Interior Appropriation bill, which is unnumbered at this time, contains \$15 million for acquisition which recognizes current discussions to move quickly to protect a resource disappearing to urbanization and development. While the State is ready to act, other local, private and public interests are also prepared to make financial commitments. The \$15 million federal appropriation would be in recognition of these local initiatives and a fitting response to this aggressive partnership being formed (The Senate version does not include funds for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.)

A second item is a recurring one, the Cumberland Island National Seashore. I believe very strongly in proceeding to fulfill the original intent of the National Seashore enabling legislation. In order to achieve this goal, the National Park Service should complete acquisition on Cumberland Island to realize the preservation of this unique and important resource. To delay further is to allow private rights to gain at the sacrifice of a public good. The President has requested \$4.1 million, while neither the House nor the Senate has included funds for this item. This money should be restored at conference committee, or sooner, if the opportunity exists. No purpose is to be gained by further dragging out the acquisition process on Cumberland Island.

The last item is the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge for which the President requested \$1 million. The Senate bill, S. 2237, responded by allocating \$500,000. An environmental assessment by the Fish and Wildlife Service recommends expanding the 25,000-acre refuge with an additional 14,800 acres to protect additional habitat for migratory species and to reverse further declines in waterfowl populations. The State is also exploring the Savannah River where there is a need to acquire areas as part of its RiverCare Program. This is another example of state and federal governments working together to dedicate their scarce fiscal resources to protect fragile wetlands and uplands important to the local ecology. At this time, the Fish and Wildlife Service is prepared to spend the full amount requested by the President, and the need to move quickly where willing sellers are available is important.

I wish to remind you not only of the importance of these projects to the State of Georgia including the investment of federal dollars to protect major environmental resources, but also for the unprecedented intergovernmental cooperation and allocation of financial resources. As Governor, I pledge to use state dollars to work with federal dollars, and not to have federal dollars replace state dollars.

With kindest regards, I remain  
Sincerely,

ZELL MILLER.

OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
Atlanta, GA, July 14, 1998.

Hon. BOB LIVINGSTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Action has now been completed by the Appropriations Committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate on The Interior Appropriations bill. I wish to respond to their action regarding three line items within The Land and Water Conservation Fund Sections of the bill, which are of great importance and significance to the State of Georgia.

The first line item is the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. As you know, the Chattahoochee River supplies drinking water to several million Georgians, and yet it is considered to be one of the most endangered rivers in America as a result of encroaching development and pollution. No one understands the need to protect the Chattahoochee River better than Speaker Newt Gingrich, who has authored HR 4141 which will permit the expansion of the existing National Recreation Area. It is our shared vision to protect more of the river corridor. The current Georgia budget includes \$15 million dedicated to land acquisition along the Chattahoochee River. The private sector is also willing to support the acquisition of more land. It is imperative, however, that we have the \$15 million included in the House Interior Appropriation bill in order to carry out the intent of Speaker Gingrich's HR 4141. While the Senate version does not include funds for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, it is our hope that the conference committee report will recognize the historic opportunity we have to launch a public-private partnership to save the Chattahoochee.

The second item is the Cumberland Island National Seashore. I believe very strongly in proceeding to fulfill the original intent of the National Seashore enabling legislation. Thus, it is of critical importance that the National Park Service complete the acquisition of the Greyfield tract on Cumberland Island to protect it from development and to protect the immense investment which the taxpayers have made in Cumberland Island. The President has requested \$4.1 million for the purchase of the next installment of the Greyfield tract sale. While neither the House nor Senate has included funds for this item, I strongly believe that the funds should be restored at conference.

Finally, the President has requested \$1 million for the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge in South Carolina just across from Savannah. The Senate bill (SB2237) allocated \$500,000. The Fish and Wildlife Service recommends expanding the current 25,000 acre refuge with an addition of 14,800 acres to protect additional habitat for migratory species, both game and non-game. It would be appreciated if the full amount requested could be appropriated so that we can respond to willing sellers and acquire the additional land.

Mr. Chairman, there can be no better use of tax dollars than the preservation of our natural heritage. President Theodore Roosevelt recognized that fact when he saved the Grand Canyon and established Yellowstone. Each of these items is important not just to Georgia but to the entire country. Hundreds of thousands of visitors to Atlanta drink water from the Chattahoochee River; thousands of people from almost every state visit Cumberland Island; and the ducks, geese and shorebirds that visit the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge belong to all Americans. We

ask for your support of these important projects.

Sincerely,

PIERRE HOWARD.

GWINNETT COUNTY  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,

June 4, 1998.

Re: Chattahoochee River National Park  
Boundary Change.

Hon. JIM HANSEN,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks  
and Public Lands, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HANSEN: The City of Duluth has previously expressed its support for land acquisition funding for the National Park Service to purchase lands along the Chattahoochee River. The City is very interested in protecting the river corridor and making additional open space and greenways available for public use. The City has worked to obtain conservation easements for walking trails and greenways along the river corridor to help link existing National Park Property.

It has become evident that many critical parcels along the river corridor are not included in the boundaries previously designed for the National Park Service on future land acquisition. There is an urgent need for legislation to modify the National Park Boundaries by deleting some parcels which have already been developed and include these critical parcels still available for the protection of the river and efficient use of existing National Park property.

The City strongly supports legislation that would adjust the designated National Park Boundaries identified for future land acquisition to include those critical parcels necessary to link existing National Park Properties as well as protect the river from further intense development. The City applauds your efforts in supporting funding for National Park Service land acquisition along this vital river water resource and asks that you also support some adjustments in the designated boundaries of the National Park so that key vacant parcels can be included.

Thank you for your efforts and involvement with our national resources. If we can assist in any way, please let us know.

Sincerely,

F. WAYNE HILL,  
Chairman.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF  
FULTON COUNTY,  
Atlanta, GA, June 16, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
2428 Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN NEWT GINGRICH: As an elected representative of North Fulton county, I urge your support for legislation that would allow adjustment of the National Park boundaries identified for future land acquisition in order to link existing National Park properties. This legislation would allow for protection of the Chattahoochee River by including critical parcels that are still available to be included in the Park boundaries, as well as deleting those parcels that are already developed.

Fulton County is currently working with the City of Roswell to develop a Linear Park along the Chattahoochee in north Fulton. Your support of the Federal Greenways project would enhance our efforts and help to preserve this valuable resource that provides drinking water to the citizens of Fulton County as well as the City of Atlanta.



Your support of the Federal Greenways Project is greatly appreciated. Please contact me if I can be of any assistance.

Respectfully,

BOB FULTON,  
District Three,

Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

CITY OF ROSWELL,  
Roswell, GA, May 21, 1998.

Re Greenways Project.

Hon. JIM HANSEN,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and  
Public Lands, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Roswell, the sixth largest city in the state of Georgia, strongly supports the Federal Greenways Project.

Roswell is presently acquiring five miles of land along the Chattahoochee River, in north metropolitan Atlanta area, for a linear park. This park would connect the Goldbranch, Vickery Creek and Allen Shoals units of the Chattahoochee National Park. This park will be operated in cooperation with Fulton County and the Chattahoochee Nature Center, and the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The State of Georgia, The Trust for Public Lands and the City of Roswell are already committed to raising a portion of the property purchase price. We hope that the Federal Government will also contribute toward acquisition funds for the parkland.

Once established, this new park would become one of the most heavily used parks within the Atlanta Metropolitan area. It would serve as an excellent example of Federal, State, County and Municipal cooperation in park development. We hope that the Federal Greenways Project will be adopted, so that the Federal Government may participate in this park. Your support of this project will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

JERE WOOD,  
Mayor.

CITY OF DULUTH,  
Duluth, GA, May 26, 1998.

Re Chattahoochee River National Park  
Boundary Change.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GINGRICH: The City of Duluth has previously expressed its support for land acquisition funding for the National Park Service to purchase lands along the Chattahoochee River. The City is very interested in protecting the river corridor and making additional open space and greenways available for public use. The City has worked to obtain conservation easements for walking trails and greenways along the river corridor to help link existing National Park Property.

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ther intense development. The City applauds your efforts in supporting funding for National Park Service land acquisition along this vital river water resource and asks that you also support some adjustments in the designated boundaries of the National Park so that key vacant parcels can be included.

Thank you for your efforts and involvement with our national resources. If we can assist in any way please let us know.

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY FANNING-LASSETER,  
Mayor.

CITY OF DULUTH,  
Duluth, GA, April 8, 1998.

Re Chattahoochee River Greenway.

Hon. RALPH REGULA,  
Chairman, House Interior Committee,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN REGULA: The City of Duluth would like to thank you for your efforts in securing funding for the National Park Service for lands along the Chattahoochee River. House Speaker Newt Gingrich has informed us of the tremendous work you have been doing to see that the National Park Service obtains funds to protect the Chattahoochee River from excessive development through Park Service land acquisition. In our November correspondence to you the City had mentioned that a greenway plan to link two existing National Park properties together was underway. Please find enclosed a copy of this proposed walkway. We currently have approximately 50% of this provided through easements.

We hope that the next trip you make by helicopter over this area that you will see some results which come from local government and federal government working together on a project. If we can ever be of service please don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY FANNING-LASSETER,  
Mayor.

CITY OF ATLANTA,  
Atlanta, GA, June 24, 1998.

Hon. JOHN LEWIS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LEWIS: I am writing to encourage your support for a \$25 million appropriation (\$15 million FY '99 and \$10 million in the supplemental budget for FY '99) from the Land and Water Conservation Fund which is now before the House Appropriations Committee. These funds will allow for the protection of land along the banks of the Chattahoochee in an attempt to sustain the drinking water supply for the City of Atlanta and its neighbors. The initiative to protect land along the Chattahoochee River is a bipartisan effort which was developed out of Governor Miller's RiverCare 2000 program. The City of Atlanta has partnered with the Trust for Public Land to negotiate donations and acquisitions along the Chattahoochee River in an effort to protect a natural greenway within City limits. By working in cooperation with our neighbors upstream, we hope to sustain this river for future generations.

Over half of all Georgians drink from the Chattahoochee River every day and this funding would help insure the quality of our drinking water for generations to come. I encourage you to actively support this \$25 million appropriation once it comes up for a vote by the House Appropriations Committee.

Thank you for your continued care for the environment and the work you do for the people of Atlanta.

Sincerely,

BILL CAMPBELL.

HONORING ROY A. HAUBERT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge a very special and exceptional man, Mr. Roy A. Haubert.

In this day and age when family values are on the decline, it is comforting to know that there are people like Roy Haubert, who are passing a legacy of service, loyalty, and love on to their family. Mr. Haubert is a proud father of four children, all of whom he helped put through college.

As a fellow Navy veteran, I hold Roy Haubert in the highest regard. He serves as a shining example through his commitment to his beliefs and his country. At the young age of 17 he left his home to protect freedom and to serve his fellow Americans. He served our country in World War II on a Destroyer off the East Coast of the United States and in the South Pacific. He received two purple hearts for his service, and after WW II, Mr. Haubert enlisted in the U.S. Air Force. Through his additional time in the service, Roy Haubert received training at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology in electronics and missile technology.

Mr. Haubert utilized his training and worked in the aerospace industry in California after leaving the service, where his interest in technology grew. He then worked on projects such as the Atlas missile program and the F-111 fighter bomber.

Roy Haubert has devoted his life to service, loyalty and family values. His sacrifice and accomplishments are admirable and worthy of recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say thank you to Roy Haubert and acknowledge his contribution to his family, his community and to our nation. May his example continue to shine on in the hearts and minds of those privileged enough to have known him.

TRIBUTE TO THE EIGHTH GREAT  
DOMINICAN PARADE AND CAR-  
NIVAL OF THE BRONX

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, once again it is an honor for me to recognize the Great Dominican Parade and Festival of the Bronx on its eighth year of celebrating Dominican culture in my South Bronx Congressional District.

Under its Founder and President, Felipe Febles, the parade has grown in size and splendor. It now brings together an increasing number of participants from all five New York City boroughs and beyond.

On Sunday, July 19, thousands of members and friends of the Dominican community will march from Mt. Eden and 172nd Street to East 161st Street and the Grand Concourse in honor of Juan Pablo Duarte, the father of the independence of the Dominican Republic.

As one who has participated in the parade in the past, I can attest that the excitement it generates brings the entire City together. It is a celebration and an affirmation of life. It feels wonderful to enable so many people to have this experience—one that will change the lives of many of them. It is an honor for me to join once again the hundreds of joyful people who will march from Mt. Eden and 172nd Street to East 161st Street, and to savor the variety of their celebrations. There's no better way to see our Bronx community.

The event will feature a wide variety of entertainment for all age groups. This year's festival includes the performance of Merengue and Salsa bands, crafts exhibitions, and food typical of the Dominican Republic.

In addition to the parade, President Febles and many organizers have provided the community with nearly two weeks of activities to commemorate the contributions of the Dominican community, its culture and history.

Mr. Speaker, it is with enthusiasm that I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this wonderful celebration of Dominican culture, which has brought much pride to the Bronx community.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, due to continued convalescence from a recent surgery, I missed 2 votes on June 4, 1998. I wish to ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD my statement as to how I would have voted had I been present.

On rollcall vote No. 204, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 205, I would have voted "aye."

#### THE HEAD START ACT OF 1998

#### HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to extend the Head Start program. This legislation strengthens the quality and accountability of Head Start while supporting those receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, the goals of welfare reform, collaborations at the local, State, and national levels, and Head Start staff. For the first time ever, Head Start will be judged on its outcomes for children and families.

The Education and the Workforce Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth, and Families that I chair has heard testimony in four hearings from respected academicians,

researchers, educators, parents, and practitioners. These witnesses and the many experts with whom committee staff spoke consistently called for an increased focus on outcomes and for higher Head Start staff qualifications. Great care has been taken to craft a bill that addresses these issues by emphasizing quality, accountability, flexibility and collaboration.

We have proposed a simple and effective update of the formula allotting Head Start funds to states: 1998 would become the "hold harmless" year for funding. Future expansion and quality appropriations would be allotted based solely on child poverty statistics, thus avoiding possible negative impacts on States successful in moving recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families into jobs. No State would lose Head Start funding under this proposal.

We have redefined the primary purpose of Head Start in this bill to be school readiness. The bill adds new education performance standards and measures that strengthen the cognitive development of children, and requires that the majority of Head Start teachers must have at least an associate degree in early childhood education by the end of the reauthorization period in 2003.

To support the need for increased teacher training and greater attention to school readiness, emphasis has been shifted for a limited period of time from expansion to quality. This will give programs an opportunity to address teacher salaries and program quality. Teachers are specifically targeted in the bill for needed salary increases based upon their education and credentials.

The professional development of teachers and other Head Start staff is enhanced under this legislation by explicitly allowing the use of funds for training in language, literacy, English acquisition, and child disabilities, and by the provision of special collaboration grants that encourage Head Start participation in State, regional, and local early childhood professional development systems.

These special collaboration grants also can be used for similar collaborative efforts to develop more full-day, full-year child care/Head Start services. Similarly, waivers of income eligibility rules would be allowed through joint agreement of the Governor, the State Head Start Association, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Up to 25 percent of a program's enrollment could be "over income," but families could not exceed 140 percent of the poverty level. In cases where Child Care Development Block Grant or other child care funds are blended to offer combined Head Start/child care services, copayments by Head Start parents would be explicitly allowed to meet the requirements of the cofunding agency.

Funding priority for any increased appropriations is given by this bill to expansion of full-day, full-year services to meet the child care needs of working poor. Additionally, Early Head Start funding would grow to 10 percent of Head Start funding by the year 2003 to serve more children in the critical years before age three.

To help prepare Head Start children for success in kindergarten, a new section in the bill defines in greater detail transition activities

and goals. The needs of Head Start parents are addressed with start-up funding for up to 100 family literacy demonstrations. Training and technical assistance will be available to all Head Start family literacy programs. The best of these programs would be designated as mentor programs; they would assist other agencies with the implementation and improvement of family literacy. Progress towards quality also would be achieved by allowing for-profit entities to participate with public and non-profit entities in any open grant competitions for Head Start funding.

Accountability is the other key issue emphasized in this bill. As mentioned earlier, school readiness has been reestablished as the goal of Head Start, and new transition goals and educational performance standards and measures will be implemented. Head Start agencies are also required to ensure that parents receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families who are enrolled in the program meet paternity requirements. Other single Head Start parents shall receive information about resources for establishing paternity. In addition, the bill directs that local performance measures be established for child and family outcomes at the individual grantee level by January 1, 1999.

The biggest accountability question is whether Head Start truly makes a difference for children and families; a large-scale impact study has never been conducted. For this reason, a national study on the impact of Head Start services is commissioned in this bill to provide the kind of information that policy makers so sorely need.

Head Start is a program that benefits America's most vulnerable children. It is our solemn duty as policy and law makers to ensure that these at-risk children and their families receive the quality developmental and educational services that they need to be successful in school and become productive members of society. I urge all of my colleagues on a bipartisan basis to support this measure.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WOMEN IN SKILLED TRADES PROGRAM

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the Women In Skilled Trades (WIST) program, which is based in Oakland, California, on the occasion of its 10th Anniversary. Since its inception, this outstanding program has trained over 300 women for well-paying jobs in the construction industry.

WIST was established in 1988 by the Oakland Private Industry Council in order to provide economically disadvantaged women, displaced homemakers, and dislocated workers with high quality pre-apprenticeship training. The program offers an excellent solution for women seeking to achieve economic self-sufficiency and to serve as role models for their children. The pool of well-trained, motivated workers that graduate from the program is a



benefit both to area employers as well to our community.

The WIST program is a nationally acclaimed model for nontraditional training programs, with a comprehensive training curriculum and dedicated instructors and staff. It is also an outstanding example of how a partnership of public, private, and non-profit entities can work together to affect positive change in the lives of women and their families.

On Monday, July 20, 1998, the Women in Skilled Trades program will be celebrating its anniversary in Oakland, California. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the achievements of this organization. I would also like to commend the many women who have graduated from the WIST program. I look forward to ten more years of progress!

#### RECOGNIZING RUSSELL PATTERSON

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Russell Patterson, a major contributor to the arts community in Missouri and a friend of mine who is retiring after 40 years as founder and Artistic Leader of the Lyric Opera of Kansas City. He also organized The Kansas City Symphony and has served as its Artistic Director.

In addition to his position with the Lyric Opera of Kansas City, Russell is Festival Director and Principal Conductor at the Sunflower Music Festival. He founded both the Sunflower Music Festival and the Missouri River Festival of the Arts, and serves as Artistic Director of the Buzzards Bay Musicfest. He has appeared as guest conductor in opera and concert engagements in Mexico City, London, New York, Seattle, Cincinnati, and Sacramento.

Mr. Patterson has spent his career enriching Kansas City with his talent and vision. He is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music at the University of Missouri-Kansas City. He helped establish the Middle-America Opera Apprenticeship Program in conjunction with the Conservatory. The Apprenticeship Program is designed to prepare exceptional young singers for a professional operatic career. The Program continues to gain national recognition for its commitment to aspiring artists.

As a trailblazer in the arts community, Mr. Patterson has served on the Advisory panels for the National Endowment for the Arts and the Missouri Arts Council, as a consultant to the Ford Foundation, and on the Board of Directors of OPERA America. He has received numerous awards and honors including the Alumni Achievement Award, the Dean's Award, the nationally prestigious Conductor's Award from the Alice M. Ditson Fund of Columbia University, and the W.F. Yates Medalion from William Jewell College. In 1996, Mr. Patterson was honored at the OPERA America 25th Anniversary Conference for his years of service.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Russell Patterson for his commitment to

our community's future artists and his service to music in Kansas City. I wish he and his lovely wife Terri well in all of their future endeavors, and hope we can enjoy some tennis at the Cape.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE D.C. CONVENTION CENTER AND SPORTS ARENA AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce a bill to amend the D.C. Convention Center and Sports Arena Authorization Act of 1995 in order to enable the Washington Convention Center Authority (Authority) to finance revenue bonds for the cost of constructing a new convention center in downtown D.C. This legislation moves forward the hope and promise of the 1995 legislation for a sports arena and a convention center, twin centerpieces of economic development and jobs in the city and revitalization of downtown in the District. The quick and efficient construction of the MCI Center and the new jobs and revenue the arena has brought to D.C. residents have encouraged the city to complete its work on a convention center, where the need has long been conceded.

In every other city in the United States, this matter would not come before any but the local city council. Unfortunately, unlike every other city, the District does not have legislative and budget autonomy and therefore cannot spend its own funds unless authorized by Congress.

Extensive hearings in the City Council have been held on the underlying issues, with an informed and vigorous debate by members of the City Council. On June 16, the City Council approved legislation to finance the new convention center, and on July 7, the City Council passed a bond inducement resolution to approve the Authority's proposal for the issuance of dedicated tax revenue bonds to finance construction of the convention center. On July 13, the D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (Control Board) gave its final approval to the financing plan for the project, leaving only congressional authorization, which is necessary for the District to proceed to the bond market.

On July 15, the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia heard testimony from Mayor Marion Barry, City Council Chair Linda Cropp, City Council Member Charlene Drew Jarvis, Control Board Chair Andrew Brimmer, Authority President Terry Golden, and representatives of the General Accounting Office (GAO) and the General Services Administration (GSA) on the financial aspects of the project. After hearing this testimony, I am satisfied that the Authority is ready to proceed with the issuance of bonds to secure financing, allowing the Authority to begin to break ground possibly as early as September. Considering the many years delay and the millions in lost revenue to the District, ground breaking cannot come too soon.

Although the GAO testified that the cost of constructing the new convention center would be \$708 million, \$58 million more than the \$650 million estimate, the \$58 million is not attributable to the cost of the center but to certain costs that should be borne by entities other than the Authority. For example, vendors who will operate in the facility are anticipated to contribute \$17.7 million in equipment costs; the District government will provide \$10 million for utility relocation from expected Department of Housing and Urban Development grants; and the President has requested \$25 million in his budget to expand the Mount Vernon Square Metro station.

The GSA testified that the agency had worked closely with the Authority to keep the costs of the project down. With the GSA's assistance, the Authority secured a contract with a construction manager for a "Guaranteed Maximum Price," whereby the private contractor is given incentives to keep costs down and assumes the risk for any cost overruns.

Mayor Marion Barry testified, among other things, regarding the promise of additional jobs for District residents. He said that the new convention center would create nearly 1,000 new construction jobs, and that once the facility is completed, it would generate nearly 10,000 jobs in the hospitality and tourism industries. He testified that, using some of the approaches that were successful with the MCI Center, special training, and goals for jobs for D.C. residents would be met.

The District of Columbia Subcommittee hearing was not a reprise of the lengthy D.C. City Council hearings, and, on home rule grounds, did not attempt to repeat issues of local concern. However, since the issues of financing and bonding before the Congress implicate other areas, the Subcommittee asked extensive questions and received testimony concerning many issues, including location, size, and job creation, in addition to the strictly financial issues.

This convention center has an unusual financial base, which I believe other cities might do well to emulate. The financing arises from a proposal by the hotel and restaurant industry for taxes on their own industry that would not have been available to the city for any other purposes. The proposal was made at a time when the city's need for revenue and jobs has been especially pressing. For many years, the District had been unable to attract large conventions. Not only has the District lost billions as a result; the local hotel and restaurant industry has suffered from the absence of a large convention center. It is estimated that the inadequacy of the current facility led to the loss of \$300 million in revenue from lost conventions in 1997 alone. My legislation will enable the District to compete for its market share in the convention industry for the first time in many years.

The delay in building an adequate convention center has been very costly to the District. In a town dominated by tax exempt property, especially government buildings, a convention center is one of the few projects that can bring significant revenues. To that end, the District intends to break ground this September. I ask for expeditious passage of this bill.

**HONORING THE TOWN OF HOLLAND, MA, ON THE DEDICATION OF ITS NEW TOWNHALL AND THE CELEBRATION OF ITS 215TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and honor the town of Holland, Massachusetts on the dedication of its new Town Hall and the celebration of its 215th anniversary.

In 1730, the Town of Holland was settled by Joseph Blodgett, whose descendants still live in the town today. The Town was named after Lord Holland, an English statesman who lobbied for independence for the American colonies. The town was incorporated on July 5, 1783, and is rich with history.

Holland is located in the southeast corner of Hampden County in Western Massachusetts. The town is four square miles in area. It contains the Quinebaug River and the Hamilton Reservoir, one of the largest reservoirs in southern New England. It is nestled amongst two hill ranges, where elevations reach up to 1,100 feet.

Throughout the years, Holland has remained an example of the charm and beauty of the traditional New England village. At different times, it has sustained industries such as farming, the manufacturing of cloth, and brick making. To this day, Holland is known most for its recreational opportunities. There are extensive recreational facilities at the Hamilton Reservoir, which is stocked with trout each year by the state of Massachusetts. There is also a park and a swimming area at the very picturesque Lake Siog. This small town remains as alive and healthy today as it was 215 years ago.

Unfortunately, the 200-year-old town hall was destroyed in a horrendous fire in December of 1995. The new Town Hall, which was dedicated on July 11, 1998, stands as a testament to the courage and character of the 2,300 residents of this wonderful town. I want to acknowledge this town and its residents as they celebrate their new Town Hall as well as their 215th anniversary.

**TRIBUTE TO MR. PAT PATTON**

**HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a gentleman who has endeared himself to the cause of equality and justice in Northern Ireland and distinguished himself as a community leader in Texas. Pat Patton has served in many capacities, both professionally and as a volunteer, for his community. As the Executive Director of the Ancient Order of the Hibernians, he worked diligently and effectively at seeking recognition of inequalities in Northern Ireland.

Before assuming that position, Mr. Patton played an instrumental role in the Irish com-

munity throughout Texas. He produced and hosted a weekly radio show in Houston called "Irish Aires." In 1991, I had the privilege of working with Mr. Patton as he spearheaded the lobbying effort to pass the MacBride Principles in the Texas Legislature. His tireless efforts over a period of two legislative sessions ultimately succeeded. To this day, this law dictates principles of fairness and equality within companies in Northern Ireland in which the State of Texas owns shares. For these and other efforts, Mr. Patton, on July 21, will be honored at the National Convention of the Ancient Order of the Hibernians in Pittsburgh, PA.

By profession, Mr. Patton is a social worker, having completed his undergraduate degree from St. Mary's University in San Antonio, which is my alma mater. As a social worker myself, I am aware of the sacrifices and patience required in this profession. After receiving his Masters of Social Work (MSW) from Tulane University in New Orleans, he provided counseling for the US Air Force. He continued his services at Catholic Charities in Los Angeles where he served as a therapist and family marriage counselor. Later, he moved back to Texas where he continued serving those less fortunate as Vice President of Houston Light-house for the Blind.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the selfless devotion of Mr. Patton to his community and his country. We owe him, his wife Mary, and their family, our debt of gratitude.

**THE SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PROTECTION ACT OF 1998**

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Small Business Employee Retirement Protection Act of 1998. This legislation will bring security to millions of small business employees in Connecticut and throughout the nation.

Mr. Speaker, I wrote this legislation in part because of a problem in my district. Late last year, we in eastern Connecticut learned just how vulnerable pension plans are. The employees of Emergi-Lite, a small manufacturing business in Westbrook, Connecticut, were informed that their plan was basically bankrupt. An unscrupulous, unqualified manager embezzled about \$2 million—nearly all the assets in the plan. The employees had no idea their life savings were being squandered. They had no information about the total value of the plan or how the total value of the plan or how the assets were being invested. They were left in the dark and almost robbed blind.

The bill I introduce today will reduce the chances that what happened at Emergi-Lite will happen again. This legislation requires pensions to be managed by qualified professionals, such as a bank or mutual fund company. Moreover, it requires plan managers to provide beneficiaries with information about total asset value and how funds are invested.

Passage of this bill will ensure that people working for small businesses will know where their hand-earned dollars are going. They deserve nothing less.

If enacted into law, the Small Business Employee Retirement Protection Act will ensure that this sort of tragic loss of retirement savings does not happen again by requiring that pension assets be held in a bank or other qualified financial institution. In addition, the bill would give employees the right to find out the status of their plan's assets and would require that plans inform participants of that right.

I am happy to introduce this legislation with my five colleagues from Connecticut: Ms. DELAUNO, who also represents many of the affected employees, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. MALONEY. All of us were disturbed about what happened in Westbrook. This is an example of how our delegation works together to support common-sense legislation that will really make a difference for people across our region.

**TRIBUTE TO CHARLES EDWIN SKIDMORE—"CHAMPION FOR WEST VIRGINIA'S VETERANS"**

**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deepest condolences to the family of Charles Edwin Skidmore of Hinton, West Virginia, who died on May 31, 1998 after a long battle with cancer.

I also rise in tribute to Charles Skidmore and his lifelong commitment to disabled Veterans.

Charles was the Commander of the Disabled Veterans in Hinton, West Virginia at his death, but had previously served two terms as State Commander of the West Virginia Disabled American Veterans, and was still active as a volunteer at the Beckley, West Virginia Veterans Hospital up until his death.

Even though Charles was very ill during the last year of his life, he still fulfilled all his commitments.

Charles Skidmore was vice president of the Southern West Virginia Veterans Museum, and served on the committee for the Restwood Veterans Memorial where he was instrumental in its design and completion.

A lifelong member of the American Legion Post #29 in Elkins, and a life member and local commander of the DAV in Hinton, Charles was also deeply involved in "Respect the Flag" program with local area schools.

A retired Postal worker for the Beckley Post Office, Mr. Skidmore was also a former railway clerk in Hinton, West Virginia where he was born and where he lived all of his life.

Charles Skidmore is survived by his wife Rosalyn, three sons and three daughters, 16 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. I am confident that his wife, and his sons and daughters will carry on his commitments to local Veterans programs and to his community in the years to come.

Charles Skidmore will be sorely missed by Veterans at the Beckley VA Hospital, where



they could count on his presence, where they could tell him of their problems and get his advice on how to solve them. Veterans in the Beckley-Hilton area knew they could always count on him to actively fight for their right to adequate and appropriate health care services at the local, State and National levels.

I last saw Charles at a dinner in May, shortly before he died, where we spoke briefly concerning veterans affairs, and where he introduced me to his wife, his daughter Sharon and his grandchildren. He was a proud husband, father and grandfather, who set a shining example of compassion and caring, trustworthiness, honesty and good citizenship for them and for his community.

Mr. Skidmore was buried with full military honors in the Restwood Memorial Gardens in Hinton, a place he helped design, build and dedicate as a fitting burial site for other Veterans.

#### CUTS IN SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT FUNDING

**HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, Each of the last two years, Mr. Speaker, I have witnessed over 5,000 young people in my district stand in line for the chance to apply for a summer job. And unfortunately, each year, at least 3,000 of these young people have been turned away because of a lack of resources—despite \$2.8 million of federal funding per/year and local government and private sector support.

So instead of waking-up each morning for eight weeks out of the summer and being exposed to the rigors, habits, and rewards of work, thousands of young people in my district—mostly 15, 16, and 17 years olds—have had little more to do than hang-out on the streets looking for ways to keep themselves entertained and occupied.

So I rise today, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the thousands of young people in my district and countless others across America, to express my deep concern and frustration over the decision last week by the Labor/HHS Appropriations Subcommittee to report-out a bill that will, among other things, eliminate \$871 million in federal funding for summer youth employment programs.

How, I ask, do my colleagues on the other side of the aisle expect our young people to develop an appreciation of the value and importance of education and work, if all they see is Congress appropriating money to build more prison cells, but not to air condition schools or provide summer jobs?

Mr. Speaker, when, and if, anyone has an answer to my question, I, along with the thousands of young people in my district, would love to hear it.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

##### A TRIBUTE TO THE BARBER FAMILY ON THE BARBER FAMILY REUNION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF STRONG AMERICAN FAMILIES

**HON. JIM RAMSTAD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute a strong American family from throughout our great nation which will be holding an especially loud and joyous reunion in Minneapolis from July 30th to August 2nd.

The Barber Family will be celebrating the "Power of Family." Nothing could be more right on target. I want to wish the Barber Family, and Barber Family Reunion State Chairperson Marion Barber, the very best for a most successful family gathering.

Mr. Speaker, I salute all American families for the miracles they perform every day. Together, America's families are what our nation is all about: The freedom to love, the freedom to work, the freedom from crime and hatred, the freedom to pursue our dreams.

If you want to gauge the value of family in America today, you should show up at the Barber Family Reunion, which has chosen as its reunion theme "Linking the Past, Present and the Future."

Mr. Speaker, as Congress considers actions in its day-to-day routine, I urge every member to keep families like the Barbers in mind.

As Marion Barber wrote in a letter to me, "Family and family ties are the most important elements that make up the core and fabric of the true American family. What the family does and the values it practices have a great impact on our society. Families need to stay together, pray together and help each other."

Mr. Speaker, it's families like the Barbers—staying together, looking out for each other, helping each other—that provide our great nation with its real strength. Our families know how to overcome challenges and difficulties—and survive and flourish.

The Barber Family's history is the story of our nation. Jim Barber, a slave, more than a century and a half ago, was brought down from Virginia to Georgia and sold to John Reynolds. There, he met Elizabeth Reynolds, another slave. They married and had seven children.

And in a few days, the descendants of Jim and Elizabeth Barber will be celebrating their blessings and their love for each other in Minneapolis. Their struggles have not divided them, just as our great nation's struggles have not divided America.

Mr. Speaker, the Barber Family represents the American Dream and today I wish all the members of the Barber Family the very best. I thank them for doing their part to make America the greatest country on earth.

*July 17, 1998*

##### STATEMENT REGARDING NORTHERN IRELAND

**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all Members of this House and Americans everywhere who long to see Northern Ireland enter a period of peace, social justice and economic reconstruction have viewed with great dismay events these past few days in Northern Ireland. What is particularly troublesome and in some ways painfully symbolic of the conflicts that continue to plague the people on that troubled piece of earth, was the murder over the weekend of three innocent young Catholic boys, Richard—11, Mark—10 and Jason Quinn—9, who were burned to death early Sunday morning by a fire bomb reportedly thrown by practitioners of the worst kind of religious bigotry and hatred.

Hopefully the tragic deaths of these three innocent boys will mark a watershed in the long and sad history of Northern Ireland's religious strife and men and women of good will who are committed to peace and reconciliation throughout Northern Ireland will work together to reinforce the fragile peace process underway in Northern Ireland. Those efforts should receive the strong endorsement and support from those of us in the United States who share that objective.

Mr. Speaker, a growing number of my constituents are taking a closer look and a keener interest in events in Northern Ireland and this process is assisted by such statements as the enclosed editorial *Trying to Get Beyond the Boyne* published in the July 12 *Providence Sunday Journal* which I request to be inserted in the *RECORD* at this point. In my view, this editorial contains thoughtful observations on a very difficult and complex situation and makes the significant point that Northern Ireland must move past the anachronisms of the past and into a more enlightened and reasoned future if the peace process is to survive and prosper and I am confident that it can and will.

I agree, too, with the editorial's observation that the President should move swiftly to name a successor to the recently departed Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith and that my good friend Paul Quinn, who is well experienced in Irish-American affairs makes an excellent candidate for this assignment. Mr. Quinn enjoys wide-spread bi-partisan support from my colleagues in the Congress and from governmental, political and community business leaders throughout Ireland and those in the United States who share our commitment to a more peaceful and prosperous day on the island of Ireland. He has made substantial contributions to relations between the United States and the Republic of Ireland and the North for more than 35 years and I know he will continue to do so for many years to come whatever the President's decision is regarding the next Ambassador.

##### TRYING TO GET BEYOND THE BOYNE

William Trevor's *After Rain* is the tale of a boy—son and grandson of proud Unionists in an Ulster village—who brings calumny upon himself by refusing to march. We are

given to understand that the boy may be prey to a religious hallucination of some sort, that he must pay for his intransigence with his life, that his brother in the paramilitaries must properly have a hand in his killing. Thus does Mr. Trevor, the masterful Anglo-Irish short-story writer, draw us into the insanity of "the Troubles" in Northern Ireland.

The good burghers are pious and temperate Presbyterian townsmen who once a year don the bowler and the orange sash to commemorate their ancestors' defeat of the Catholic forces at the Battle or the Boyne.

The crazy person is the one who refuses to join in the Protestant marching to fife and drum through the Catholic neighborhoods—a ritualized rubbing of salt into the worlds of the subjugated people's descendants.

Thoughts of the fictional strife come to mind because today is the 308th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, in which the Protestant monarch of England, William III, of the Dutch House of Orange, vanquished the Catholic King James II. In the all-too-real life of Northern Ireland this past week, the peaceful promise of the Good Friday accords has been imperiled by violence in the buildup to this climax of "marching season."

Orange Order Protestants tasted defeat this spring when Irish voters north and south—including a narrow majority of Protestants—endorsed the peace process at referendum and followed up last month by electing a veto-proof majority of peace-accord supporters to a new self-rule assembly.

A bitter pill for the hardliners is that the new first minister of Northern Ireland, chosen under a peace process he helped to create, is one of their own, David Trimble.

Trimble, head of the Protestant Ulster Unionists Party, built his base in the Orange Order but came to believe that growing numbers of his constituents and co-religionists had wearied of the conflict that has wasted three decades and more than 3,400 lives in the North. This marching season, having helped to forge the shaky peace, Mr. Trimble has stayed on the sidelines as the order demanded the right to march its traditional route from the town of Portadown, west of Belfast, to the Anglican church in Drumree and back. Since the British government's decree that they shall not march through a Catholic neighborhood in Portadown, Orangemen have camped in a nearby pasture.

Incidents of violence and rioting have ensued in the British-ruled province in recent days, as Prime Minister Tony Blair, Mr. Trimble and other moderates have sought a peaceful way out of the impasse. Orange leaders have threatened a general strike that could, they assert, paralyze Northern Ireland. Well, perhaps not. Not if enough Protestant citizens boycott the strike.

The Clinton administration played an important role in getting all sides through the negotiations that produced the accord but has little policy role now except to cheer and pray as the peacemakers face their first tough test in the streets.

(In an indirect way, however, President Clinton could contribute modestly to the long-term prospects for Irish peace by swiftly naming a successor to the recently departed ambassador to Ireland, Jean Kennedy Smith. Paul Quinn, the Pawtucket-born Washington lobbyist, has the experience in Irish-American affairs to make him as good a candidate as any.)

The hope for peace in Northern Ireland is with a new generation that, like Mr. Trevor's fictional youth, resists its inherited duty of hatred. Let us hope that its quiet

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force—which has won two historic votes for the peace-seekers since Good Friday—will carry the day against the bowler-topped anachronisms on this bloody anniversary.

### TRIBUTE TO JAN MEYERS, RECIPIENT OF 1998 VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR AWARD

#### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Honorable Jan Meyers, a former U.S. Representative and a personal mentor, who is the recipient of the 1998 Volunteer of the Year award presented by the Volunteer Center of Johnson County, Kansas.

Ms. Meyers has spent her life volunteering for numerous projects aimed at benefiting our community. Her career as a public servant, both as an elected official and as a volunteer, has been focused on bettering her neighborhood, the nation, and the world.

Her career started by working on local charitable and civic affairs including being an active member of the Overland Park, Kansas, City Council for five years. As a pioneer in Bi-State cooperation, Ms. Meyers was selected as the first Chair for the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC), our bi-state metropolitan planning organization. She then was elected to the Kansas Senate where she served for six years. In 1984, State Senator Meyers ran for the U.S. House Kansas 3rd District and won in a decisive victory. Once her career as an elected official began, she championed legislation that was important to her district, region, and the nation.

Congresswoman Meyers succeeded to Chair the House Small Business Committee, the first Republican woman to chair a legislative committee in the House since 1954. Meyers also served with distinction on the International Relations Committee, Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, and the Select Committee on Aging. In 1997, she retired from Congress after 13 years of distinguished service. Today, Ms. Meyers serves as a board member of the Metcalf Bank, the Johnson County Library Foundation, and the Johnson County Community College Foundation.

While in the House, Congresswoman Meyers fought successfully to achieve fiscal responsibility. The Concord Coalition rated her in the top 10 percent of House members for her votes to cut the budget deficit.

When I arrived in Congress in 1995, I had the honor of serving with Congresswoman Meyers on the Small Business Committee, where I looked to her as a mentor and friend for guidance of issues facing the Committee and the House. She remains a dedicated and respected public figure who continues to be a pioneer in business and community activities.

The business and civic community have honored her with the Golden Bulldog Award for her fiscal votes to cut the deficit and eliminate wasteful spending, the National Taxpayers' Friend Award for her votes to cut

spending and her opposition to tax increases, the Guardian of Small Business, the Entrepreneur's Perfect Partner Award, and the Outstanding Services Award from the Kansas Library Association.

Before her career as elected official, Ms. Meyers was an original board member of the Johnson County Community College Foundation and the United Community Services. She also served as a member of the Board of the Johnson County Mental Health Association, and President of the Shawnee Mission League of Women Voters. Ms. Meyers was a key player in developing Overland Park's Legacy of Greenery Committee, and chaired the committee to expand and fund a system of streamway parks in Johnson County, Kansas.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Honorable Jan Meyers as the recipient of the Volunteer of the Year for 1998. It is an honor for me to recognize Jan for her hard work and dedication. I wish her well in her future endeavors and community activities.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES IN A DEREGULATED MARKET

#### HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, as the Chairman of the bicameral and bipartisan Tennessee Valley Authority Caucus in the 105th Congress, I submit the following:

REMARKS BY CRAVEN CROWELL, CHAIRMAN, TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, TO THE INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, EUROPEAN ELECTRICITY '98 CONFERENCE, JULY 7, 1998—BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

#### THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC POWER COMPANY IN THE DEREGULATED 21ST CENTURY

Thank you for that very kind introduction, and good morning, ladies and gentleman. It is indeed a great pleasure and an honor to be here today and I'm grateful for this opportunity to discuss—from the American perspective—some of the issues surrounding deregulation with experts from Europe, and around the world. I'm going to want to talk about the role of public utilities in a deregulated economy—and I'll try to keep my remarks general—but I'm most familiar, of course, with the Tennessee Valley Authority, where I serve as Chairman. So I hope you'll forgive my spending a little time about about TVA.

I'm certain that many of you are already familiar with the Tennessee Valley Authority but for those of you who are not, let me offer just a brief sketch of TVA's history—or at least that part of our history that's relevant to the issues we're discussing today. We are a public utility—100 percent government owned—and we're the largest supplier of electricity in the United States. We're also a major employer, with over 14,000 employees. We were created by the United States Congress in 1933 under the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In fact, TVA was created just 37 days after FDR took office, so I think it's clear that the mission of TVA had a high priority for the newly elected president.

FDR said that the Tennessee Valley Authority was to be "a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed



of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise." So you can see, from the start, that TVA had something of a dual identity—public ownership and public responsibilities, but the expectation that the company was to be fast on its feet, nimble and flexible, like a private corporation. TVA was created at a time when America and much of the world faced enormous hardships. The Great Depression—remember, this was 1933—was challenging whatever optimism remained after the tragedy of the Great War. But leaders like FDR believed that human will, properly channeled, and organized on a grand scale, could conquer hardship and adversity. Human will, harnessed by large-scale government works programs could—the "New Dealers" believed—reclaim the land, rebuild the shattered economy, and restore hope.

These bureaucrats—I guess that's what we'd call them today—believed that a public corporation like TVA could save the poor and the destitute of the Tennessee Valley. So TVA was not created principally to provide electric power to the Appalachian farmers who lived in the remote hills of the Tennessee Valley—in fact, electric power was not even part of its original mission. TVA was created to rebuild a broken society, and that's exactly what it did. Farmers needed to learn new methods of conservation so they could restore fertility to their barren farmland. Agricultural experts from TVA taught them. The rivers, prone to flooding and hazardous to navigate, needed to be tamed so they could serve the people who lived in their valleys.

Engineers from TVA tamed the rivers. TVA trained tens of thousands of poor farmers and gave them new skills. They built huge hydroelectric dams and sent electric power lines into parts of America that had never seen an electric light or used an electric appliance, and when electricity became a part of everyday life, experts from TVA helped teach energy conservation to the consumers of the power TVA produced.

Think about that. Long before conservation became fashionable, TVA was teaching people how to use less of what we make—not exactly part of a standard commercial business plan, but part of what we see as our public responsibility. Back in the '30s, TVA served the public good in thousands of ways and, most people would agree, helped break the stranglehold of the Great Depression.

I like to think that TVA played a significant part in creating the modern economy of the United States and the prosperity we've enjoyed in the second half of this century. But what about the next century? What will be the role of a public utility like TVA and public power companies in general in the deregulated 21st century? Public power now supplies 24.4 percent of the kilowatt-hours consumed by individuals and industries in the US. Will we continue to supply a quarter of the nation's electricity under deregulation? And what about rates? The cost of electricity in the United States can vary between 4 cents per kilowatt-hour in Kentucky, to nearly 12 cents in New Hampshire. The political pressure to level the national rate structure will be enormous. What role should public utilities play in that debate?

As we wrestle with all of these questions, I believe the challenge for the public utilities will be to continue to embrace the dual identity Franklin Roosevelt envisioned sixty-five years ago. Public in fact, private in behavior—solid and responsible, yet creative and competitive. In this way TVA, and public

utilities like ours, will set a standard for public responsibility against which private companies can be measured . . . even as we continue to provide our core product—wholesale electric power—at competitive prices.

What will this mean in practice? Well, if we've learned anything in the United States in this last decade it is that deregulation does not automatically mean consumer benefit. We deregulated our telecommunications industry and, while we'd hoped to see new competition result in lower rates, the results—so far at least—have been mixed.

The same with banks. Deregulation has, theoretically at least, made it easier for new banks to compete with established banks. But while thousands of new banks have been created, many of the big established banks have merged, meaning, for many people, less consumer choice, not more. I guess we shouldn't be surprised to find that the "law of unintended consequences" applies to deregulation, just as it applies to everything else.

So, after about a decade of experience, we in the US have learned, I think, to approach deregulation carefully. Rushing headlong into a deregulated economy can, we have found, usher in new problems, even as it solves some of the old ones. The key to measuring the success of deregulation is, and will be, of course, the degree to which regulatory change benefits the public. Again, we come back to the idea of the public good. But how will this benefit be measured? And what should we look out for?

I would suggest that one of the greatest services public utilities can provide in a deregulated marketplace is vision, especially in the context of the public interest. The independently owned, private utilities might say that they are the ones who bring "vision" to the utilities industry but I would challenge that view. In fact, competition—especially in this era of "just in time" delivery—often breeds a corporate vision that sees no further than the next quarterly report, or today's closing share price on the New York Stock Exchange, and this lack of vision, especially in our industry, can have very serious consequences. Public power's vision starts and ends with public responsibility.

Let me give you an example. This summer, if we're unlucky—and let's hope we're not—we could actually find ourselves short of power in one or more major American cities. Just imagine the impact on computers and transit systems if that were to occur.

Now, private utilities also know that the American economy is increasingly dependent on electrical power, but their bottom-line calculations don't allow for the generation of very much excess capacity just because we might, in a heat wave, find ourselves running short. Right now, they would argue, construction of another major generating unit would not produce the return on investment their shareholders demand. Surplus capacity is unsold inventory. It's "inefficient."

At TVA, of course, we don't have shareholders. We have the public. So, while TVA does not build facilities for power production greater than the requirements of our service area, we do operate with a surplus to avoid a power shortage to our customers. We provide this margin for unexpectedly high demand and generation which is sometimes unavailable.

In the past five years, we've seen load growth of about 3.9 percent per year in the Tennessee Valley and 2.7 percent across the US—and the US Department of Energy projects load growth of close to 2 percent na-

tionally every year for the next decade—so, frankly, it is our public responsibility to continue to provide a margin for the Valley as the load continues to grow. Which is not to say that we couldn't actually run short of power in the Tennessee Valley this summer. We could. There's no telling just how high the temperature will rise, and for how long. (Someone else is in charge of the weather.) But at TVA, we think long and hard about these issues. It's our responsibility, because we're a public utility.

Let me offer another example of the vision of the public utility. As far back as 1933, when TVA was created, it was clear that the system of streams and rivers that feed the Tennessee River—and the Tennessee River itself—could be both friend and foe to the people in the valley. TVA was charged with the responsibility of managing the river first as a natural resource and second as a power resource. In fulfilling this responsibility, our public utility has helped reclaim thousands of acres of farmland and stem the tide of seasonal flooding. Private utilities count on other government agencies to handle land and river management—in the US, that's usually the Army Corps of Engineers—but in the Tennessee Valley, water resource management is the responsibility of TVA, a public utility. Our public utility has also helped industries in the Tennessee Valley grow and prosper.

We've helped arrange loans for small businesses, we've helped locate industrial sites, and we've provided technical expertise to start-up companies and major corporations who have chosen to make the Valley their home. But as the deregulation debate heats up in the months and years ahead, I'm sure that some will question whether TVA or any public utility should continue to manage such a broad portfolio of public service. "That was fine during the 1930s," some will argue, "but we're a long way from the Great Depression. We don't need a TVA for the 21st century." I would argue, in fact, that we will need public utilities more than ever. Even if deregulation succeeds in lowering electricity costs for most Americans (and I think everyone agrees that it's unlikely to reduce electricity costs for all Americans), there are still questions about the overall benefits of deregulation to the public.

But let me be clear here. TVA is pro-deregulation and pro-competition. The US government, in a Comprehensive Electricity Competition Plan published by the Administration last March, calculates that retail choice deregulation will cut electricity costs by about 10 percent, or about \$100 dollars per year for a family of four. That's a significant savings and, again, as a public utility, we're in favor of cutting energy costs for the American people.

Deregulation has the potential to save billions in energy costs for commercial customers, which will make American industries more competitive in the global marketplace. This will benefit the entire American economy and, as a public utility, we support lower energy costs for business and industry, and let me be clear about one more important point. Public responsibilities will not—and should not—absolve public utilities of the requirement to operate efficiently and to compete fairly in the deregulated marketplace.

At TVA, we're proud of the fact that our production costs are second lowest among the nation's top 50 utilities, and we're hard at work, every day, finding new ways to bring those costs down even lower. But lower electricity costs alone are not the sole measure of the public good. If energy companies

degrade the environment to produce cheaper electricity, is that a net gain, or loss, for the people who use the power, and live on the land?

If a regional power company chooses to neglect its responsibilities to its local customers so as to make a bigger profit wheeling power to a distant market, it that a net benefit, or loss, of the nation as a whole? These are difficult issues now, and they will become even more difficult in the deregulated future. Public utilities, which serve the interests of the people—not just corporate shareholders—will provide a benchmark by which the performance of all power companies will be measured.

They will help to define "the public good" as it applies to energy production and distribution. And for this reason alone, they deserve their place in the deregulated marketplace of the next century. I know that many of you are wrestling with some of the same issues we are dealing with now in the United States. Deregulating electric utilities will lower energy costs for our citizens and our industries and it is our responsibility to work together—public utilities and independent providers, industry executives and political leaders—to achieve this goal. But if our experience is of any value, I would suggest that you approach deregulation thoughtfully, and with careful deliberation. Above all, I would suggest that you measure the success of your efforts in more than just francs, or marks—or euros—saved.

I would suggest that you measure your ultimate success against the higher standard of the public good. A final thought. The political challenges of deregulation may cause some of us, at various points in the process, to question whether it is a course worth pursuing.

I believe that it is, and that we must stay the course, and do it right. I take my inspiration, again, from President Franklin Roosevelt. The day before he died, FDR wrote remarks for a Jefferson Day lecture he was to deliver the following day. He wrote . . . but never said . . . "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith." And as we move forward, ladies and gentlemen, let us remember to balance our commitments to our various boards and shareholders with a commitment to the constituents who matter most: the publics we serve. Thank you all very much for your kind attention, and thank you to the IEA for inviting me here to Brussels for this excellent and most interesting forum.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, during the vote on H.R. 3682, the Child Custody Protection Act, on July 15, 1998, I was not able to vote on final passage. I want to clarify that I oppose H.R. 3682, and that I would have voted "nay" had I been present.

Mr. Speaker, the rule on this bill should have permitted amendments to H.R. 3682 and for that reason I opposed the rule and the previous question on the rule. I voted for the motion to recommit because the bill in its present form is too extreme. The current legislation could punish anyone, including a grandparent

or mother in a State with a two parent notice requirement, who accompanies a young family member across State lines for an abortion. If amended to address this type of problem along the lines recommended by the President, this bill could earn my support and be swiftly enacted into law.

#### OMB CONFIRMS CREDIT UNION BILL HAS NO NET BUDGET IMPACT

#### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to the House that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Jacob Lew, has confirmed that enactment of the LaTourette-Kanjorski, Credit Union Membership Access Act (H.R. 1151) would have, "no net budget impact" and "no PAYGO cost."

This finding by OMB, which applies to both the House-passed, and Senate Committee-reported versions of H.R. 1151, verifies what most of us have intuitively known for some time. Expanding access to credit unions will give consumers additional choices but will not negatively affect the federal budget. Nor will it violate the Balanced and Emergency Control Act. Claims to the contrary are merely efforts by opponents of consumer choice to throw obstacles in the way of this important pro-consumer legislation.

The Office of Management and Budget has had an excellent record in recent years for accurately projecting the budget impact of legislation. OMB's analyses are prepared by dedicated professionals who take their responsibilities seriously. We should be thankful for their conclusions and should all work to ensure that a final version of the LaTourette-Kanjorski Credit Union Membership Access Act is presented to the President for his signature as soon as possible.

The full text of OMB Director Lew's letter follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT,

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,  
Washington, DC, July 15, 1998.

Hon. PAUL E. KANJORSKI,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KANJORSKI: Thank you for your letter inquiring about the budget impact of H.R. 1151, the Credit Union Membership Access Act. OMB estimates that there would be no net budget impact from either the House or Senate versions of H.R. 1151 under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985's Pay-As-You-Go budget scoring rules (known as "PAYGO").

Sections 101 and 102 of H.R. 1151 (as passed by the House and as reported by the Senate Banking Committee) redefine the circumstances under which a credit union may expand its field of membership. By increasing credit union membership beyond what was permissible after the recent Supreme Court decision, the new field of membership rules may allow consumers to shift funds from tax-paying financial institutions to tax-exempt credit unions, resulting in reduced revenues. By longstanding convention,

OMB only scores revenue changes resulting directly from modification of tax law; it does not score indirect changes resulting from modification of consumer behavior. This is consistent with OMB's interpretation of the Budget Enforcement Act requirement to score costs resulting from legislation. Because Sections 101 and 102 do not change tax law, OMB estimates that these sections would have no PAYGO costs.

The new definition also would lead credit unions to acquire more insured shares (deposits), thus increasing deposit insurance assessments received by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF). The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, section 252(d)(4)(A), exempts provisions that provide for the full funding and continuation of the government's deposit insurance commitment from the PAYGO scoring rules (known as the "deposit insurance exemption"). The additional deposit insurance assessments that NCUSIF would receive as a result of this provision come under the deposit insurance exemption and are, therefore, PAYGO exempt. OMB estimates no PAYGO cost from expansion of the common bond authority.

H.R. 1151 would prevent the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) from issuing a rebate of NCUSIF funds to insured credit unions until the fund's reserve ratio exceeds 1.5% of insured shares. Currently the NCUA pays rebates whenever the fund reserve ratio exceeds 1.3%. This provision would decrease NCUSIF outlays until the fund reaches 1.5% currently estimated to happen in 2003. As above, this provision contributes to the full funding and continuation of deposit insurance, and is therefore exempt from PAYGO.

Finally, H.R. 1151 increases NCUA's administrative expenses. The NCUA's policy, however, calls for charging member credit unions fees sufficient to offset all administrative costs. Thus, these additional expenses would be PAYGO neutral.

Thank you for your interest in OMB's analysis of H.R. 1151.

Sincerely,

JACOB J. LEW,  
Acting Director.

#### NEW LEAKS OF INFORMATION FROM KEN STARR'S INVESTIGATION IMPUGN INTEGRITY OF DEDICATED SECRET SERVICE PROFESSIONALS

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, leaks of confidential information regarding Ken Starr's investigation of the President have become intolerable. Yesterday, the media was filled with reports that were attributed to congressional sources close to Mr. Starr's investigation. According to those sources, Mr. Starr subpoenaed Larry Cockell, the head of the President's Secret Service protection team, in order to learn whether the Secret Service "facilitated" meetings between the President and unnamed women.

The suggestion that the Secret Service would do that kind of thing is an outrage. And to share those sinister and unfounded suspicions with unnamed congressional sources



is even worse. Why should the Secret Service have to endure this slander from people who claim to represent the United States of America?

Secret Service agents put their lives on the line day-in and day-out. Whenever, the President is in public, they are in the line of fire. Who can forget the searing image of John Hinckley's cowardly attack on President Reagan. And who can forget the fact that Tim McCarthy, the President's Secret Service agent, took a bullet to save the President's life.

The agents who protect the President are the best of the best. It is an insult to the integrity and professionalism of these dedicated men and women to think that they would participate in these kinds of activities. In fact, Lewis Merletti, the Director of the Secret Service, and the former head of the President security team, said last night that he would have resigned before he would have tolerated improper activity by a person he was assigned to protect.

Mr. Starr denies that he leaked information about the Secret Service matter to Congress. Unfortunately, he has little credibility on that issue. In the past, Mr. Starr said that he made "the prohibition of leaks a principal priority" of his Office. He also said that he considered leaks "a firing offense."

Only later did we learn that Mr. Starr and his chief deputy routinely talk to reporters off-the-record. When that fact was exposed, Mr. Starr tried to argue that as long as he did not reveal what a witness said in the grand jury room, there was no law or ethical rule that prevented him from talking to reporters. Of course, Mr. Starr's position is contrary to a recent decision by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals that makes it illegal to reveal "not only what has occurred and what is occurring, but also what is likely to occur. Encompassed within the rule of secrecy are the identities of witnesses of jurors, the substance of testimony as well as actual transcripts, the strategy or direction of the investigation, the deliberations or questions of the jurors, and the like."

Over and over again, Mr. Starr either pushes or exceeds the limits of propriety. His dealings with the Secret Service are a good example. Although Mr. Starr won the right in the district court and court of appeals to serve his subpoenas, the matter is still under litigation. With the issue heading for a showdown in the Supreme Court, why did Mr. Starr try to get the agents into the grand jury today? One explanation, and one that I hope is not true, is that he wanted to get the testimony before the Supreme Court could rule on the issue.

Mr. Starr's insistence that the agents testify today has thrown the legal process into disarray. Our legal system is built on the orderly movement of a case from the trial court, to appeal, to the Supreme Court.

This process ensures that judges have enough time to consider the arguments for and against each side of a dispute. Here, where the safety and health of the President of the United States are at issue, it is particularly disturbing that Mr. Starr has engaged in legal strong-arm tactics.

# WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: A MODEL FOR EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, over the last several months I have had the distinct pleasure of working with an incredible group of young people on the development of a Congressional "Kids's Page" web site. These aspiring web designers were students from the 4th, 5th and 6th grade classes at Washington Elementary School in Richmond, California.

Washington Elementary is an ethnically diverse neighborhood school situated between an affluent bayshore community and the inner-city streets. The oldest school in the West Contra Costa Unified School District, it was slated for closure in 1991 because of falling enrollment and poor academic achievement. Yet the Washington School of today is a thriving learning environment, full of energy and life. Its enrollment has more than doubled, test scores are quickly rising and it has been recognized by the Bay Area School Reform Collaborative as a Leadership School.

The catalyst for Washington's transformation has been school principal, Kaye Burnside. Kaye's personal commitment and perseverance are responsible for Washington's dramatic turnaround. She has worked to assemble a team of teachers, educational professionals and community volunteers who mirror her passion and creativity, and who have created a place alive with learning.

Under Kaye's leadership, many educational partnerships have been forged, including Break the Cycle, a project with the University of California which provides after-school math tutors for approximately 90 students, and Project SEED, a program which introduces elementary students to algebra and other higher math. Washington has been designated a science magnet school and in keeping with their school mascot—the dolphin—a core marine science curriculum has been developed which runs as a theme throughout the many facets of school life. Kaye's efforts have also resulted in recognition from the Annenberg Foundation which has named Washington as an Annenberg Leadership School and provided support for Washington's contract with Early Childhood Resources to provide peer coaching of classroom teachers.

Recognizing that technological literacy is an important element of any student's future success, Kaye has strived to ensure that Washington students are fully versed in utilization and application of informational technology. Kaye recruited the talent which has brought to Washington a state-of-the-art computer learning center and integrated technology into the broader school curriculum. Development of the "Kid's Page" is just one example of this successful integration, with Washington students undertaking a project which challenged their hands-on computer skills while simultaneously asking them to research and explore various aspects of representational government and the legislative process.

Kaye has always envisioned that Washington would be more than just a school. She

has built a true community center, a place in which neighbors feel a sense of pride and ownership. Washington has become the focus of the Many Hands Foundation, an exemplary community partnership which has brought together parents, business leaders and a cadre of volunteers in support of educational excellence. The Many Hands Foundation provides three business sponsors for each of Washington's classrooms. Many Hands also sponsors the Spirit of Excellence program, a program which rewards academic achievement with scholarships to summer Science Camp and purchase of a home computer.

The Many Hands Foundation, believing that Kaye has developed something truly special at Washington Elementary, will soon be awarding Kaye a grant enabling her to document the story of Washington's transformation. Washington is a model for replication in communities throughout our country, and I am personally honored to have been involved with its success. I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the tremendous contributions of Kaye Burnside and the Washington School community in the education of our young people.

# ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF ARREST OF FOUR FROM CUBAN DOMESTIC DISSIDENCE WORKING GROUP

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, one year ago today, on July 16, 1997, Rene Gomez Manzano, Marta Beatriz Roque, Felix Bonne Carcases, and Vladimiro Roca of the Domestic Dissidence Working Group were arrested in Cuba. These four brave dissidents authored a document titled "The Nation Belongs to Everyone," which offered their views on the social and economic situation in the country and on a peaceful transition of democracy. The document was issued as a response to the official declaration of the 5th Cuban Communist Party Congress.

The Castro Regime has not even had the courage to publicly charge these four prisoners of conscience, although Amnesty International believes they have been secretly charged with disseminating "enemy propaganda."

Last January, a Congressional Staff Delegation brought back a photograph of a courageous soul at Pope John Paul's Mass in Havana holding a sign aloft bearing the words "The Nation Belongs to Everyone." these four brave dissidents have not been forgotten in Cuba. It is our duty to remember them here. The Clinton Administration has made a number of unilateral concessions to the Castro regime in recent months. President Clinton should have eschewed this empty rhetoric and these unrequited concessions and instead demanded the release of these political prisoners.

The Miami Herald reported today that imprisoned dissident Vladimiro Roca in an open letter to the foreign press and diplomatic

corps, asked Wednesday for a "fair and public trial" for himself and the three other dissident leaders. He said "We wish to draw public attention to our situation and to demand a fair and public trial, in the presence of the foreign press and any diplomats accredited in Cuba who may wish to attend, in proceedings both transparent and aboveboard."

Mr. Speaker, I believe that our European and Canadian and Latin American friends and allies have a special responsibility to act to secure the release of these four dissidents. Shortly before they were arrested, the dissidents held a briefing for foreign diplomats.

Two of the dissidents, Marta Beatriz Roque and Feli Bonne, described in a recorded July 7 conversation just days before they were arrested how only the United States Interests Section attended their briefing. Asked why other countries' embassies failed to attend, Roque replied: "Well, we think because of pressures." Felix Bonne added "We're hurt by the countries that did not attend . . . We're grateful to U.S. Principal Officer Michael Kozak and U.S. Human Rights Officer Tim Brown."

On August 12th, 1997, Armando Correa reported in The Miami Herald 19 years old Idiana Durate's experience sharing a small, unventilated cell with Marta Beatriz Roque and three prostitutes.

Duarte said that she and her companions tried to keep the cell clean even though they were given water only twice a week. She was quoted as tearfully recalling: "We had to use something that wasn't even a bathroom, with no privacy and with overwhelming human waste. At one point I became desperate in the terrible heat and I was only able to find refuge in Marta Beatriz."

Duarte said "In that cell, next to Marta Beatriz [Roque] I learned what it's like to be a dissident, what it's like for a woman who has to struggle for her ideals." Roque, 52, was like a mother to her, Duarte said. "She told me: 'Be strong; don't pay attention to these torturers.'"

Roque's behavior during questioning by Interior Ministry officials impressed Duarte. "Every time my turn came up, I suffered," Duarte said. "But Marta talked back to them, raked them over with a courage I've never seen in a woman."

Shortly before being released, Duarte learned that Cuban government prosecutors had asked for 20 years' imprisonment for Roque. "They want to frighten me," Duarte quoted Roque as saying. "But if I have to serve them I will, because I'm fighting for a just cause."

Marta Beatriz Roque and Vladimiro Roca have suffered serious health problems during their imprisonment. Marta Beatriz Roque has now reportedly been moved to a cell with hardened, violent criminals and is subjected to constant threats.

Accordingly, I invite our colleagues to join in an appeal to the Cuban Government to release these four dissidents.

## HONORING DON A. HORN

## HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Don A. Horn for his outstanding contributions to the community and his thirty years of service on behalf of working Americans as Secretary-Treasurer of the Harris County, Texas, AFL-CIO Executive Board. Don Horn retired in 1995 and will be honored at a belated, but well-deserved retirement party on July 22, 1998, when his enduring contributions will be remembered.

A graduate of the University of Houston, Don Horn became a union member in 1945 when he joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Houston. Don served Local 716 as a member of the Executive Board, President, and Business Representative. In 1965, the Harris County AFL-CIO Executive Board elected Don as Secretary-Treasurer, a position he held until his retirement in 1995. During these 30 years, he also served on the Texas AFL-CIO Executive Board as a Trustee. In all these endeavors, Don Horn has provided a strong voice of clarity, wisdom, and constant dedication on behalf of working people. He has fought to protect the rights of working people and ensure fair compensation and sound benefits such as health care and a secure retirement. He has also been active in the political process, working to ensure that the concerns of working people are heard and addressed.

Don Horn also served on countless community organizations, providing a voice for organized labor on community affairs.

Ensuring accessible and affordable health care was a special concern for Don. He served ten years on the Harris County Hospital Board and was a leader in extending Neighborhood Health Centers to all parts of Harris County, bringing health care to low-income people in their own neighborhoods. Don also served on the Texas State Health Board as a Consumer Representative. One of his major accomplishments was to help spur a statewide reexamination of nursing home practices.

Don also served for years on the United Way Board of Trustees and as a Boy Scout Leader. He spent his vacations at campgrounds for Scouts. Another organization that benefited from his participation is the Public Forum, a think tank at the University of Houston.

Retirement has not ended Don Horn's commitment and activism, as he is still active in recruiting union retirees for the Harris County AFL-CIO.

Don has been blessed with a devoted wife, Ruth, and three children, Melvin, George, and Sharon. He has one granddaughter, Ashley, with another granddaughter expected. He is an elder of the Trinity Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Don A. Horn for his thirty years of service to organized labor and Harris County. His contributions to the labor movement and our community will not be forgotten.

## TRIBUTE TO REV. WILBERT SPIVEY

## HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this weekend will witness a tribute to Rev. Wilbert Spivey. Rev. Spivey is being honored for his many years of service to his church community as well as the community at large.

Rev. Spivey is a life-long resident of Montclair, New Jersey. I am honored to serve a portion of Montclair as its Representative in this esteemed body. Rev. Spivey has a wonderful zeal for life and all it entails in making life more comfortable—physically and spiritually. Rev. Spivey has served the St. Paul Baptist Church for more than 40 years in various capacities including Youth Ministry Director, Sunday School Teacher, a member of the Music Ministry (Male Chorus and Gospel Chorus), Wednesday Evening Bible School Instructor and Noontime Bible study teacher. Currently, Rev. Spivey is the Minister to Senior Adults.

Although quite active in the church, Rev. Spivey has taken his commitment to the Montclair community just as seriously. He has served as a past President of the Glenfield PTA. In 1995, he retired from his position as an x-ray technician with the East Orange Veterans Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, the Bible speaks of there being a season for everything. Rev. Spivey has spent his life living to his full potential and working to make sure that others have the same opportunity. I am sure my colleagues will join me as I extend my best wishes to him and his family—his wife, the former Sylvia McCormick; their three children, Michael, Deborah and Lori; and their two grandchildren, Joya and Tommy; and, of course, his church family at St. Paul Baptist Church under the leadership of Rev. Dr. V. DuWayne Battle.

## HONORING ELTA CEOLE SPEIGHT OF PASADENA, TX

## HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Elta Ceole Speight of Pasadena, Texas, for her many contributions to the community, including 30 years of service as political director for the Harris County AFL-CIO Council. One of only three women to hold that position with the Council, she has been a leader on many fronts, including rights and opportunities for women, organized labor, and education.

Ceole Speight is best known for her outstanding contributions as a dedicated leader in the labor movement in Texas. Born in Louisiana, she moved to Texas after marrying her husband, Joe Speight, a former labor organizer, and quickly became involved in organized labor herself. She volunteered for the Women's Auxiliary Division of the Harris County AFL-CIO and became one of the organization's most dependable and hardest-



working volunteers, recruiting friends and neighbors as well as her four children, Jean, Kenny, Calvin, and Glenn, when extra volunteers were needed. On July 1, 1968, Ceole Speight became the Harris County AFL-CIO's Women's Activities Director. Ceole is also a member of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union and of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Ceole Speight has also been deeply committed to providing a quality education to all children. She served in all the elected positions of the Parent Teachers Association during her children's school years. In 1997 and 1998, the Texas AFL-CIO Scholarship Fund named a scholarship after her to recognize her concern for and generous contribution to education.

In all her endeavors, Ceole Speight has been a pioneer for women. A member of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, she has worked to ensure that the concerns of working women are not forgotten. Her leadership culminated in her appointment by former Texas Governor Mark White to serve on the Governor's Commission for Women.

Ceole Speight is also deeply committed to making our Nation's political process work for all Americans, as reflected in her efforts to encourage her fellow citizens to register and vote. She is a deputy voter registrar for Harris County and offers classes of instruction for voter registrars. She has also been active in politics at the precinct level and as a member of the League of Women Voters. She continues to serve as a member of the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee.

Ceole Speight has been a leader in many respects, but most of all through her own example. She has been a resource and inspiration for many young Texans. In 1991, the Texas Legislature passed a well-deserved resolution recognizing her many contributions. I join in congratulating and thanking Ceole Speight for all that she has done for organized labor, education, women, and our community as a whole. Her contributions will endure for years to come.

#### THE NO SECOND CHANCES FOR MURDERERS, RAPISTS, OR CHILD MOLESTERS ACT OF 1998

#### HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, more than 14,000 murders, rapes, and sexual assaults on children are committed each year by individuals who have been released into our neighborhoods after serving a prison sentence for rape, murder, or child molestation. Think about it: every one of these crimes is preventable. These perpetrators were behind bars, convicted of heinous crimes, yet were released to prey on the population again. This is unconscionable, indefensible, and must stop. I am committed to seeing that it stops, which is why today I am introducing the "No Second Chances For Murderers, Rapists, or Child Molesters Act." The legislation will encourage States to keep the most violent offenders off of the streets.

Public safety demands that we keep these people behind bars. Second chances may be fine for a petty thief. However, I don't believe that individuals who have murdered, raped, or molested a child, should have the opportunity to repeat their criminal behavior.

We can prevent the repeat carnage if we simply have the will to keep these offenders in prison for life. It may be stating the obvious, but the fact is that last year, not a single murderer, rapist, or child molester in prison victimized an innocent person in the community. Unfortunately, all too many who were released went on to commit these brutal crimes again.

Among the crimes committed by released recidivists were these senseless tragedies:

In 1997, Arthur J. Bomar Jr. was charged in Pennsylvania with the rape and murder of George Mason University star athlete, Aimee Willard. Bomar had been paroled in 1990 from a Nevada prison, following an eleven year stint in prison for murder. Even in prison he had a record of violence. Bomar is also being investigated for involvement in at least two other homicides that followed his release.

Laurence Singleton raped and physically mutilated Mary Vincent in California. She showed extraordinary courage and perseverance by surviving the attack and working for his conviction. He was sent to jail, where he should have stayed. Yet because of weaknesses in our criminal justice system, he was later released, and he murdered Roxanne Hayes in Florida. Again in large measure because of Ms. Vincent's efforts, Singleton was recently sentenced to death in Florida.

Robert Simon killed his girlfriend for refusing to engage in sexual relations with his motorcycle gang. For this crime, Simon spent 12 years in a Pennsylvania prison. Eleven weeks after he was paroled, he was arrested for killing a New Jersey police officer, Ippolito "Lee" Gonzalez. A New Jersey jury would later sentence Simon to death for this crime. The judge who had sentenced Simon in Pennsylvania on his first murder conviction, had written to the state parole board that Simon "should never see the light of day in Pennsylvania or any other place in the free world."

Reginald McFadden killed an elderly woman in Philadelphia by binding her face with tape and suffocating her. After 25 years in prison he was paroled, three weeks after his parole, McFadden went on a crime spree in New York. McFadden murdered three people, and raped, assaulted, and held hostage a fourth. The survivor of the one man crime wave, Ms. Jeremy Brown, offered courageous testimony that helped to convince jurors to convict McFadden. After the conviction, Ms. Brown said: "McFadden was given a second chance, for some inexplicable reason, and now we have to pay for it."

Gregory Bolin was convicted in Colorado for raping two women. Paroled once, he returned to prison after armed assault. Then, two weeks after being released prematurely for the second time, he moved to Nevada and kidnapped, raped, beat, and finally murdered a 21-year-old woman, Brooklyn Ricks. The prosecution argued that the one lesson Bolin learned during his incarceration was not to leave witnesses to his sex crimes. A Nevada jury sentenced Bolin to death for the murder of Ricks.

Released murderers, rapists, and child molesters are more likely to re-commit the same offense than the general prison population. Released murderers are almost five times more likely than other ex-convicts to be re-arrested for murder. Released rapists are 10.5 times more likely than non-rapist offenders to have a subsequent arrest for rape. Astonishingly, a recent Department of Justice study revealed that 134,300 convicted child molesters and other sex offenders are currently living in our neighborhoods across America.

Sentences for these crimes, particularly sex crimes against women and children, are incredibly weak. The average actual time served by men after conviction for rape is just 4 years, 9 months. For sexual assault (including molestation, forcible sodomy, lewd acts with children, etc.), it is just 2 years 9 months. Moreover, fully 13% of convicted rapists receive no jail time. Following the tragic death of nine-year-old Megan Kanka, who was killed by a released, convicted child molester, Congress and state legislatures have recognized the rights of families to be aware of child molesters in their midst. Through Megan's Law and its policies of sex offender registration and community notification, citizens have been empowered to take measures to protect themselves. Now we should build on Megan's Law by keeping these dangerous criminals out of our neighborhoods entirely.

Ten years ago, a parent had no right to be notified that a convicted child molester lived next door. Now, many want more than notification that dangerous child molesters are in their neighborhoods and near their schools. They want to live free from convicted sex offenders. Let's keep every molester behind bars so we don't have to have more tears, more memorial services, and more child victims. I repeat: every crime committed by a released child molester is preventable. And to those who disagree, a simple challenge: you explain to the victims of pedophilia why imprisoned child molesters, who have the highest rates of recidivism, should ever be set free to victimize innocent children again. Given that criminals with electronic monitors have raped while wearing the tracking devices, it is foolhardy to hope that registration alone can prevent subsequent depraved acts.

I want to change the nature of the debate. To encourage states to keep sex offenders and murderers in prison where they belong, I am introducing the "No Second Chances for Murderers, Rapists, or Child Molesters Act of 1998." The legislation would enact a simple process: if a state releases a murderer, rapist, or child molester and that criminal goes on to commit one of those crimes in another state, the state that released the criminal will compensate the second state and the victim of the later crime. Specifically, the Attorney General, using federal law enforcement funds, would transfer the second state's cost of apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of the criminal from the state that released the criminal to the second state. Half of the amounts transferred would be deposited in the state's crime victims' fund, and half would be deposited in the state account that collects federal law enforcement funds. Additionally, the proposal provides \$100,000 to the victims of the subsequent attack.

The No Second Chances bill is an appropriate exercise of federal authority. It specifically leaves to the states those cases in which a recidivist strikes again in the same state. But states are helpless in preventing many crimes that occur because other states, with weaker laws, allow their released criminals to return to the streets to commit more crimes. This bill alerts states that they will assume a financial risk when they release the most violent felons back into society. Only states that do not take measures to eliminate interstate recidivism among killers, rapists, and child sex predators will suffer. States that have enacted tough criminal laws should not have to pay for the costs of another state's failure to keep a dangerous offender behind bars.

States can reverse the misguided policy of releasing dangerous sex offenders today. (Some notorious child molesters have publicly admitted that they will terrorize young children again if released into society.) The Supreme Court has ruled that a dangerous sex offender may be kept in custody past the expiration of his sentence. A permanent solution would be for the states to pass laws that mandate lifetime incarceration (or the death penalty) for murderers, rapists and child molesters.

Finally, to ensure that Federal law is consistent with the changes we are encouraging the States to make, the legislation instructs the United States Sentencing Commission to amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to provide that whoever is guilty of murder, rape, or unwanted sexual acts against a child shall be punished by imprisonment for life (or by the death penalty, in the case of murder).

We know that the one sure-fire way to prevent crime is to keep criminals in jail. The investment in prisons during the 1980s may be the most important factor in the declining crime rate Americans have experienced during much of the 1990s. We spend about \$102 per person annually—27 cents a day—on federal, state, and local correction facilities, less than we spend on cable television. What is a couple of additional cents compared to a life taken too early, the permanent damage to a woman raped or a child molested? And let's not forget that society has already spent hundreds of millions of dollars in investigating, prosecuting, and incarcerating these criminals in the first place (not to mention the cost to the original victims).

Before I close, I would like to dedicate this bill to all of those who participated in today's bill introduction ceremony and the memory of those they lost. I am touched that people would come from all across the country to express support for the No Second Chances Bill.

Gail Willard from Pennsylvania, mother of Aimee, has galvanized support for the recidivism measure, which I also refer to as "Aimee's Law."

The assistance of one of the truly courageous people on this planet, Mary Vincent, as well as that of her attorney, Mark Edwards, has been instrumental in putting together the No Second Chances bill.

Jeremy Brown from New York, the rape survivor whose attacker murdered three others and raped her after being released from a murder sentence in Pennsylvania, has also been active in the process of crafting the legislation.

Louis Gonzales from New Jersey, brother of Ippolito, has been a tremendous help in convincing others to support this effort.

Marc Klaas, whose daughter Polly was molested and murdered by a released molester, has been successful in lobbying for the passage of important criminal justice reforms on the state and federal level. His participation in this effort is very much appreciated.

Fred Goldman, whose son Ron was murdered, has been a leader in the victims' rights movement. He has helped us gather support for the bill.

Mika Moulten from Illinois, mother of a beautiful boy Christopher, a 10-year-old molested and murdered by a released child molester and killer, has inspired me with her dedication to improve our nation's criminal justice system.

And Carol and Roger Fornoff from my state of Arizona, parents of Christy Ann, a 13-year-old girl who was raped and murdered while she was delivering newspapers, have generously offered their help to pass the No Second Chances Bill. Carol and Roger led a successful crusade in Arizona to increase sentences for those who attack children.

I also thank Officer Lou Cannon from the Fraternal Order of Police; and Sara O'Meara, Yvonne Fedderson, and Mariam Bell, the founders of Childhelp USA, for their support. It is a great honor to have the support of the nation's preeminent law enforcement organization and the leading child abuse and prevention organization.

Finally, I want to offer my thanks to Steve Twist of Arizona for all of his assistance in drafting the No Second Chances Act. There are few people in the country that have Steve's grasp of the state and federal criminal code.

The most important function of government is to protect the public safety. It is immoral for criminals convicted of the most serious crimes, and already behind bars, ever to be given a second chance to prey upon the innocent. The enactment of the No Second Chances measure would help government meet its fundamental obligation to every man, woman and child in America.

#### FORWARD, UPWARD, ONWARD TOGETHER—THE BAHAMAS

#### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas celebrated the 25th anniversary of independence. On Saturday, July 18, an Independence Luncheon will be held under the direction of Consul General Dr. Doswell C. Coakley. The Honorable Minister of Tourism, Cornelius A. Smith will serve as the guest speaker. As a long-time world traveler who respects cultures and globalism, I would like to add my congratulations and best wishes on such an auspicious occasion.

As one of the premier independent nations of the world, we, recently celebrating our inde-

pendence, can certainly relate. The 275,000 people who live on the 700 islands of The Bahamas are predominantly of West African descent. Their ancestors were slaves brought to the islands to work cotton plantations until 1834, when Britain abolished slavery in all of its territories. Most white residents are descendants of the first English settlers who emigrated from Bermuda in 1647 to gain religious freedom. Some are also related to the Loyalists who fled the southern United States during the American Revolution. After the abolition of slavery, life in the islands changed drastically. The plantations were dissolved, and both blacks and whites turned to the sea or tried to farm.

Bahamians have a rich cultural legacy. Religion is an integral part of Bahamian life. Even the tiniest village has a church, sometimes two. The citizen's religious zeal and high regard for education are evident. Music is also very important. Here you can hear the elements of African rhythms, Caribbean Calypso, English folk songs and the Bahamian Goombay beat.

Its government is a bicameral parliamentary government composed of a Senate and a House of Assembly, a Prime Minister, an Attorney General, and an independent Judiciary, including a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeals. I'm sure we all recall seeing pictures of Bahamian policemen who pride themselves on their starched uniforms.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to give a bird's eye view of the people and culture of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. As the world becomes smaller in terms of travel, I hope many of our citizens will visit our good neighbors to the South.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH WEDDING  
ANNIVERSARY OF MARILYN AND  
CHARLES COX

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, there are a few occasions more joyous and historic in a family's life than a 50th wedding anniversary. On July 17, 1948, my parents, Marilyn Ann Miller and Charles Christopher Cox, were wed in Mahtomedi, Minnesota. They received a papal blessing, and it was propitious: a half century later, their bonds of matrimony are stronger than ever.

Fifty years of marriage have produced five Cox children: myself, identical twins Kathy and Anita, Terry, and Molly. And the Cox children have given our parents nearly 9 grandchildren (I say nearly, because my wife Rebecca is due in just over a month with our third child). They are Nick Hammer, Sean Hedgecock, Christina Ziton, Trevina Joseph, Charles Cox, Katie Cox, Alex Ziton, and Christopher Joseph. Along with the rest of our extended family, we will all join with our parents and grandparents on this memorable occasion to celebrate their golden anniversary.

As each of us in Congress knows, leadership in all walks of life means, more than anything else, setting an example. For us, their



children and grandchildren, my parents have been a marvelous example. We owe our values, our education, our caring and commitment for others, and our sense of honor, duty, patriotism, and social justice to the leadership in all of these things that they showed us. Their most fundamental lesson to us was the way they have, and continue to, lead their lives.

At the close of the 20th century, men and women in their 70's, like my parents, can expect to live much longer than those of their parents' generation. What's more important, they can expect to be productive and to enjoy life far beyond what was possible even 20 years ago. This is what social scientists now call the "second adulthood"—post-retirement years that extend for decades or more. As a result, we "children" are still counting on them to show us the way, even though their own parents' lives were necessarily very different. Well into adulthood, we're still learning, and still depending upon, our parents to help us lead our lives.

Mark Twain once remarked that he spent \$25 to research his family tree, and then he had to spend \$50 to cover it up. Not so for the Cox family. We're proud to celebrate our parents' 50th wedding anniversary on the floor of the House of Representatives, and in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. After all, our parents are a national treasure—and what better way to help them celebrate than to share the festivities with 250 million of their fellow taxpayers?

I know every one of my colleagues—particularly those from Minnesota, where our family was raised, and where my parents still live; from California, where my father was raised, and those citizens I am proud to represent; and from Virginia, Colorado, and Indiana, where the rest of the Cox grandchildren live—join me in wishing Marilyn and Charles Cox a splendid 50th wedding anniversary, and many more to come.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AMENDMENTS OF 1998

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will reauthorize the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act through the year 2001. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides heating and cooling assistance to almost 5 million low-income households each year, over 330,000 of which are in my home State of Pennsylvania.

Individuals and families receiving this vital assistance include the working poor, individuals making the transition from welfare to work, individuals with disabilities, the elderly, and families with young children. In fact, nearly 70 percent of families receiving LIHEAP assistance last year survived on an annual in-

come of less than \$8,000, spending 18.5 percent of their annual household income on energy costs.

While States, local government, and the private sector have demonstrated their willingness to develop creative and effective programs to address energy assistance needs, it has been determined that these programs alone cannot meet the significant energy needs of low income families in our nation. LIHEAP has proved that a successful relationship between government, business, gas and electric utilities, and community-based organizations can and does work.

In addition to the basic energy assistance program, this legislation also extends the authorization for emergency energy assistance, home weatherization, the leveraging incentive program, and the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option (REACH). In order to find out more about how the REACH program is working, we ask the Comptroller General to conduct a study within the next two years on the effectiveness of this program. We also try to better define natural disasters and emergencies in the bill to speed assistance to individuals in the case of natural disasters and energy emergencies under the emergency energy assistance provisions of the Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and the Workforce plans to consider the LIHEAP program in the coming days. I invite Members of the House to join us in support of reauthorization of this important program.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998

**HON. FRANK RIGGS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I want to join with Chairman BILL GOODLING and others in the introduction of important legislation, the Community Services Authorization Act of 1998. This legislation reauthorizes the Community Service Block Grant program, and incorporates many positive changes into the program.

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides funds to States and local communities for activities designed to fight poverty and foster self-sufficiency. CSBG provides funds to 1,134 "eligible entities"—mostly local non-profit Community Action Agencies in 96 percent of all counties. The community action network is doing a very effective job at addressing the needs of high-poverty communities throughout the nation, but this is not to say that we cannot continue to make improvements in these efforts. We can and should expect no less than excellence in this and all other federal programs. Working together we can make improvements in CSBG and related anti-poverty programs that will improve services for the poor in each individual local community. I believe that this legislation moves us in this direction.

The activities of local programs under CSBG vary widely depending on the needs

and circumstances of each local community. Common uses of funds include the coordination of programs and services for the poor, and the provision of emergency assistance in local communities. CSBG funds are also spent on education (including Head Start), employment, housing, nutrition, health, income management, and emergency services—filling gaps in programs that are specifically designed to provide these services.

Over the years I have visited "CAP" agencies in my District and I know of the important work that they do in helping families break the cycle of poverty. At a time when we are having great success in moving individuals off of welfare into the workforce—leading to self-sufficiency, it is vitally important to provide local communities with the resources and the flexibility to respond to individual local needs to help supplement this effort. Following are some of the highlights in our legislation.

Local Control. First, this legislation builds on the strengths of local flexibility, local authority, and especially on the strengths of the local tripartite boards that oversee the CSBG program in each local community. The unique structure of these boards—including the direct involvement of low-income individuals in the community—is key to the success of these local efforts. This legislation maximizes the role of the individuals that are to be served in programs assisted under CSBG, in the design and delivery of such services.

Linkages and Leveraging. We will continue to encourage development of effective partnerships between governments, local communities, and charitable organizations (including faith-based organizations) to meet the needs of impoverished individuals. In our legislation, we hope to encourage a broadening of the resource base for programs directed to eliminate poverty, so as to secure a more active role for private, religious, charitable, and neighborhood-based organizations in the provision of services. CSBG's more than \$4 to \$1 leveraging of every federal dollar invested is exemplary. We want to build on this positive record.

We also continue to stress the importance of local community action programs in filling in gaps and in crisis intervention—providing a true safety net in each local community. This is especially important in making our welfare reform efforts successful.

Accountability. While we don't want to tell States and local communities what to do, we do need to have a better understanding of how federal funds are spent and what types of services are provided. Under this bill we have included a requirement that the Department of Health and Human Services work with States and local eligible entities to facilitate the development of a performance measurement system to be used by States and local grantees to measure their performance in programs funded through CSBG. This builds on a voluntary performance measurement system begun by HHS several years ago called "ROMA", and would allow local communities to determine their own priorities and establish performance objectives accordingly. Each State and local eligible entity that receives CSBG funds would be required to participate in the performance measurement system by

October 1, 2001. States would be required to annually prepare and submit a report to the Secretary on the performance results of the State and the local eligible entities.

**Role Of Faith-Based And Other Neighborhood-Based Providers.** The legislation recognizes the important role that private, neighborhood-based organizations, including faith-based organizations, play in the comprehensive delivery of services to individuals and families in poverty. Under the bill, we clarify that faith-based providers are eligible and important providers of services. We also encourage these organizations to have significant input into the design and implementation of the system.

**Federal-to-State Formula.** Because the formula in the Community Services Block Grant has been frozen in time since 1981, changes in poverty have not been reflected in the distribution of funds to States under the block grant program over the past 17 years. To address this concern, the bill includes a change in the federal-to-State formula, however only for funds that are appropriated in future years that exceed levels appropriated for CSBG in fiscal year 1999. In other words, if and when funding exceeds the level appropriated for CSBG in FY 1999, these additional funds would be distributed to States based on the formula that are contained in the original Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) based 1/3 on poverty; 1/3 on poverty; 1/3 on unemployment; and 1/3 on welfare.

**New Uses Of Funds.** Because CSBG is a very flexible block grant, we do not prescribe how funds in each local community must be spent. The bill does however include several new initiatives for which States and local areas may use CSBG funds. These new initiatives include: fatherhood and other community-based initiatives that are designed to strengthen the family and encourage parental responsibility; initiatives to strengthen and improve the relationship between local communities and law enforcement (which may include neighborhood and community policing initiatives); literacy initiatives (including family literacy initiatives); and youth development programs in high poverty communities (including after-school child care). The bill also prioritizes programs that are tied to welfare reform and that encourage self-sufficiency.

Finally, the draft bill retains existing discretionary programs established under CSBG, including the community economic development program that facilitates economic development initiatives in high poverty areas.

Mr. Speaker, the Community Services Authorization Act of 1998 is based in good public policy, and makes many positive changes to the Community Services Block Grant program. I invite Members of the House to join with me in support of this legislation, that will truly make a difference for individuals in need.

**CONGRATULATING JEFFREY G. HAAS ON BEING NAMED OUTSTANDING PERFORMING ARTS TEACHER OF THE YEAR**

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Jeffrey G. Haas of Midland Park, New Jersey, on being named Outstanding Performing Arts Teacher of the Year at this year's American Teacher Awards in Los Angeles. This is an extraordinary national honor that recognizes that Bergen County is home to some of the finest teachers—and one of the best school systems—in America.

Mr. Haas is Director of Bands at Ridgewood High School, where he has held the post the past 10 years. During that time, the band program has grown from 50 students to more than 200. The program offers 12 musical ensembles, including the marching band, jazz ensemble, percussion ensemble and three curricular bands. The quality of musicianship and professionalism shown by his students throughout these groups is unmatched and a credit to his fine job in the classroom. Mr. Haas reminds me of "Mr. Holland" in the movie "Mr. Holland's Opus." He is a dedicated and hard-working educator who goes beyond the call of duty time and time again. His students respond with amazing effort and performances.

Mr. Haas believes music should be an important part of every person's life and attempts to expose his students to as many musical experiences as possible. Through his "guest artist" program he brings local professional musicians into the classroom to work with his bands. Members of the New York City Opera Orchestra, professors at the Manhattan School of Music and Broadway pit orchestra musicians have all demonstrated their talents in his classroom. He has also developed an annual jazz festival in which professional jazz musicians work with students during a day-long clinic and perform for the public at an evening concert.

Mr. Haas has combined his band programs with other educational disciplines. For example, he designed a marching band show based upon Edgar Allan Poe's *The Raven*, featuring a color guard dressed in black, original music and a student dressed as Poe. To present the subject matter properly, he asked a teacher from the school's English Department to teach a class about the poem to all band members.

As evidence of the quality of his teaching, Mr. Haas's bands have played at Lincoln Center and Disney World, in Washington, D.C., and Boston and have toured Canada and southern California.

Mr. Haas has been a guest lecturer at the University of Massachusetts, Montclair State University, William Paterson University and West Chester University. He was recently elected president of the New Jersey chapter of the International Association of Jazz Educators and writes a regular column for *Temp*, the New Jersey Music Educators' Association magazine. He has served on the Education

Committee of the John Harms Center for the Performing Arts and the New Jersey Performing Arts Center "Jazz for Teens" program. He has conducted the All North Jersey Junior High Jazz Ensemble, the Rockland County (New York) All County Honor Band and the Bergen County All County Honor Band. He served as the associate director of the All American High School Band, which performed at the 1992 Democratic National Convention in New York.

Mr. Haas's talent is well recognized by his peers. Ridgewood High School Principal Dr. John Mucciolo said, "There is no more creative, intelligent, and caring adult working with our young people." Murray Colosimo, Supervisor of Music for the Ridgewood Public Schools, called him "one of our most deserving teachers." David S. Marks, Director of Bands at nearby Midland Park High School, said, "We are proud that Mr. Haas is a member of our community."

Early this year, Mr. Haas was selected one of 36 teachers from across the nation to be honored in this year's "American Teacher Awards," sponsored by the Walt Disney Company. He was further honored at that event when fellow teachers and a 70-member panel of judges chose him as Outstanding Performing Arts Teacher of the Year.

Mr. Haas is a 1987 graduate of Syracuse University and holds a master's degree in music education from Columbia University. He taught one year at John Glenn High School in East Northport, New York, before coming to Ridgewood. A saxophonist, he has performed with Bob Hope, Vanessa Williams and other stars.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our congratulations to Mr. Haas. As a former teacher, I truly admire and respect such a wonderful and dedicated educator. Teachers know that our chief goal is to touch the lives of our students. Mr. Haas has done that time and time again. This award is very well deserved.

**TRIBUTE TO JACK AND JILL OF AMERICA, INC.**

**HON. JOSÉ SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Jack and Jill of America, Inc. for 60 years of service to the African-American community and the Nation.

Jack and Jill America, Inc. will hold its Thirty-Third Biennial National Convention in New York City on July 19–26, 1998. The theme for this convention is "Building Bridges to the New Millennium."

Mr. Speaker, Jack and Jill of America, Inc. was founded in 1938 by Marion Stubbs Thomas, who understood the need to create a social club for African-American children who were precluded, under Jim Crow laws, from participating in the social and recreational activities available to children during those times. It all began when she invited 20 women to a meeting in her Philadelphia home.

From the initial 20 families, today the organization has expanded into a national and



international force with 40,000 mothers, fathers, and children in 220 chapters across the United States and in the Republic of Germany. With the expansion of the organization, the focus has broadened from simply addressing socialization to support for children's rights issues, education and community service.

Each chapter annually undertakes to design and implement a meaningful project which will meet the needs of the community in which they reside. This support is given both through economic funding, as a result of fundraisers and through direct service projects such as tutoring, adopting foster homes and hospices and sending care packages to African nations.

Mr. Speaker, Jack and Jill's National President, Sheryl Benning Thomas, strongly believes that it must continue to expand and she has worked with fervor during her tenure to open the door to new interest groups and to take on the challenge of raising the level of consciousness of the membership on issues of children's rights and needs for building awareness of the health needs among African-Americans.

Jack and Jill's advocacy for children is being supported by Walt Disney World through the presence of Tom Flewelyn, Director of Minority Diversity, who will attend the convention on Thursday, July 25, 1998 accompanied by Mickey and Minnie Mouse dressed in Kente Cloth to acknowledge the legacy and pride of this African-American organization.

The keynote speaker for Saturday night's banquet will be John H. Johnson, President and CEO of Johnson Publishing Co. of Chicago. The Distinguished Fathers award recipients are: John H. Johnson, Thomas Flewelyn and the late Reginald Lewis, founder and CEO of TLC Beatrice Company. The award is given for the first time ever to recognize the outstanding contribution and support of the fathers in Jack and Jill of America, Inc. This organization is truly about the vision, past, present and future of the African-American community.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to honor the families and friends of Jack and Jill of America, Inc. I ask my colleagues to join in celebrating this milestone and acknowledging this outstanding organization for 60 years of accomplishment and service for the African-American community and the Nation.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND DOROTHY WITHERSPOON

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Ivory and Dorothy Mae Smith Witherspoon as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. The Witherspools have lived in Sumter County for 48 years and have raised an amazing family.

Mr. Witherspoon was born in Manning, South Carolina and attended Clarendon County Schools. He is the owner of John Witherspoon Carpentry/Cabinet Works Company and has been a master carpenter and cabinet maker for over 50 years. Mrs.

Witherspoon was born in Summerton, South Carolina and graduated from Lincoln High School in Sumter, South Carolina. She is retired from the Campbell Soup Company but remains active in the community where she is active in School District #17's PTA, and is a member of the Christian Women's Association of Sumter and the South Sumter Resource Center Senior's Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon are active members of the St. John Baptist Church. Mr. Witherspoon has been a Deacon for over 45 years and served as Chairman of the Deacon Board for 2 years. He served as Sunday School Superintendent for over 40 years, Chairperson of the Cemetery Committee, and a member of the Senior Choir for over 48 years.

Mrs. Witherspoon is a Deaconess, she has been President of the Missionary Auxiliary for over 10 years and is a member and secretary of the St. John Baptist Church Gospel Choir. They are also members of the Black River Missionary Baptist Association. Mrs. Witherspoon serves as President of the Deacon and Minister's Wives Alliance and is a Board Member of the Women's Missionary Auxiliary. Mrs. Witherspoon is Chairman of the Sunday School Convention's Board and Treasurer of the Deacons and Minister's Wives Alliance. Both John and Dorothy are 1997 graduates of the South Carolina Baptist Congress of Christian Education Teacher Certification program.

The Witherspools have four children, twelve grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren. They have remained active in their community throughout their marriage. Their dedication to their family and community are commendable. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon as they celebrate their 50th year of marriage.

#### NAFTA: DEATH OF THE AMERICAN WORKING MAN AND WOMAN

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of the injustice that NAFTA has brought upon the American working man and woman. We have lost hundreds of thousands of jobs since NAFTA's implementation in 1994, and the situation will only get worse unless NAFTA is amended or repealed.

During debate on NAFTA its supporters argued that American jobs wouldn't be lost to Canada or Mexico, only that jobs would be added to the American workforce. However, NAFTA has allowed American companies to send good, high paying American jobs to these countries, where they can take advantage of cheap labor. While this is good for the profit of these companies, it is destroying the labor workforce of this country.

A microcosm of NAFTA's ill effects can be seen at a General Motors plant in my district. According to the United Auto Workers' Local 719, over 500 jobs from the McCook GM Electro Motive Division have been sent to a plant in Mexico, and 1,000 jobs have been

sent to Canada. Mr. Speaker, contrary to the claims of NAFTA's supporters, the American workforce has suffered, as witnessed in McCook, Illinois.

It is high time that Congress and the Administration put people ahead of profits. I urge my colleagues to end NAFTA now or witness the death of the American working man and woman.

#### MOURNING THE LOSS OF COMMUNITY LEADER AND FORMER TEMPLE MAYOR WILLIAM "BILL" COURTNEY

#### HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with members my memories of William R. "Bill" Courtney, a community leader in my 11th Texas Congressional District who recently passed away.

William Courtney, a former mayor of Temple and a special friend of mine, died July 3 at his home following a brief illness. Bill Courtney was a highly esteemed citizen, a man who earned the respect and admiration of those in political, civic, and religious circles. I want to share with the Members his many accomplishments and invaluable service to his community.

Bill Courtney was descended from a pioneer Central Texas family. He never forgot his Central Texas roots and his family and community always came first.

He served as mayor of Temple from 1976 to 1980. During those two terms as mayor he implemented a single-member district election system in Temple. He served as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and his political and legal counsel were much sought after.

Bill Courtney was a leading attorney in Bell County for 48 years. He was a senior partner in the law firm of Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee. He was an expert on real estate financing and belonged to many professional organizations including the American College of Mortgage Attorneys where he served as board member and president. In addition, he was a member of the State Bar of Texas, the American Bar Association, the Texas Bar Foundation, and the Bell-Lampasas-Mills Counties Bar Association.

He attended Temple public schools and Temple Junior College. He earned his B.B.A. from the University of Texas at Austin in 1948 and his law degree from the University of Texas Law School in 1950. Bill Courtney was a World War II veteran and served as a 10th Mountain Division infantry officer fighting in Italy.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church of Temple and served three terms as Vestryman and two terms as Senior Warden.

Bill Courtney viewed his community involvement as a sacred duty and a cherished honor. He served as a trustee of the Scott and White Memorial Hospital, president of the Temple Industrial Foundation, and chairman of the Temple Economic Development Corporation. He

was a past vice president and director of the Temple Chamber of Commerce, and past president of the Central Texas Council of Governments, and the Cultural Activities Center.

He and his wife, Shirley, donated land for the Temple Ronald McDonald House. Recently, they donated more land to expand the house to provide more space for families to stay while loved ones are treated at the nearby hospital.

Up until the time that he passed away, Bill Courtney continued to work for his community. Last year he used the skill and expertise accumulated during three-quarters of a century to help bring a new Texas Veterans Nursing Home to Temple.

Within days of his death, Bill and I were actively working together to try to keep the state USDA offices in Temple. It does not surprise me that even in his last days on this earth, Bill Courtney was doing what he did his entire life—helping others.

Mr. Speaker, Winston Churchill once said, "We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give." Judged by that high standard, my dear friend, Bill Courtney lived life to its fullest.

His family and many friends will dearly miss Bill Courtney, but his spirit of caring for others will live on in all of us who were touched by his extraordinary life of service.

I ask Members to join with me in honoring the memory of Bill Courtney. Our thoughts and prayers go out to Shirley, his three sons, John Patrick, Joseph Sayles and David William and the rest of his family and friends.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4143, THE GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) is a true national treasure. It provides open space and recreation in the midst of a densely populated urban area, and it is one of our Nation's most used national parks. I rise today to urge my colleagues to support legislation which would expand the boundaries of the GGNRA to include an additional 1,300 acres of land adjacent to existing GGNRA parkland.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has bipartisan support and the support of the entire Bay Area Congressional Delegation. Joining me as co-sponsors of this legislation are Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI, Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO, Congressman TOM CAMPBELL, Congressman GEORGE MILLER, Congresswoman LYNN WOOLSEY, Congressman PETE STARK, Congresswoman ELLEN TAUSCHER, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, and Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN.

H.R. 4143, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act, will permit the National Park Service to acquire carefully selected natural areas in San Mateo County, primarily in the area in and around the City of Pacifica. National Park Service officials

in the Bay Area conducted a boundary study to evaluate the desirability of including additional lands in and around Pacifica within the GGNRA. During the preparation of the Park Service study, a public forum was held to gather comments from area residents, and local input was reflected in the final study. The Pacifica City Council adopted a resolution endorsing the addition of these areas to the GGNRA. The GGNRA and the Point Reyes National Seashore Advisory Commission also urged the addition of these new areas to the park.

H.R. 4143 expands the boundary of GGNRA to permit the inclusion of lands directly adjacent to existing parkland as well as nearby lands along the Pacific Ocean. The upper parcels of land offer beautiful vistas, sweeping coastal views, and spectacular headland scenery. Inclusion of these lands would also protect the important habitats of several species of rare or endangered plants and animals. The legislation would also offer improved access to existing trails and beach paths and would protect important ecosystems from encroaching development.

The GGNRA Boundary Adjustment Act would also permit the inclusion of beautiful headlands along the coast into GGNRA. The coastal headlands of San Pedro Point, the Rockaway Headland, Northern Coastal Bluffs, and the Bowl & the Fish would be included in the GGNRA under this legislation. These parcels would offer park visitors scenic panoramas up and down the coast, views of tide pools and offshore rocks, sweeping views of GGNRA ridges to the east, as well as additional access to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, throughout my service in Congress, I have had a strong interest in preserving the unique natural areas of the Peninsula. In the early 1980's, I fought for the inclusion in GGNRA of Sweeney Ridge, which includes the site from which Spanish explorers first sighted the San Francisco Bay in the 18th century. The ridge affords a unique panorama of the entire Bay. The Interior Secretary at that time, James Watt, refused to include Sweeney Ridge in the GGNRA. In 1984, in the face of a long and hard battle waged by myself and former Congressmen Leo Ryan and Phil Burton, the Reagan Administration acquiesced, and Sweeney Ridge became a part of our protected natural heritage.

In the early 1990's, I authored and secured passage of legislation to add the Phleger Estate to the GGNRA. The Phleger Estate includes over a thousand acres of pristine second-growth redwoods and evergreen forests adjacent to the Crystal Springs watershed in the mid-Peninsula. The Federal Government paid one-half of the cost of acquiring the Phleger Estate. The other half of the cost was paid for through private contributions raised by the Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST). My distinguished colleague, Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO, played a key role in winning congressional approval of the Federal Government's share of the purchase. The Phleger Estate is now part of the GGNRA and it has become an important hiking and recreation area on the Peninsula.

Mr. Speaker, preserving our country's unique natural areas must be one of our highest national priorities, and it is one of my high-

est priorities as a Member of Congress. We must preserve and protect these areas for our children and our grandchildren today or they will be lost forever. Adding these new lands in and around Pacifica to the GGNRA will allow us to protect these fragile areas from development or other inappropriate uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of this key part of the Bay Area. I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 4143, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act.

#### MATAGORDA POLICE 100 CLUB

#### HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, when we go on the August break I will attend a number of events back in my district and one which I will be very proud to attend will be the Matagorda County 100 Club Awards banquet. This group provides assistance to the families of law enforcement personnel who are slain on the job.

I can think of no better example of how people can freely work together to provide assistance to those who are in need, and who are most deserving of the help of their neighbors. Officers slain in duty give their lives to protect the liberties of the citizens. Our Nation has a strong tradition of local law enforcement, a tradition which would fail without the courage and willingness of men and women to put their lives on the line by working as state and local law enforcement agents.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend the 100 Clubs and the brave men and women who serve as local law enforcement agents.

#### TRIBUTE TO LUTHER H. BATTISTE, III

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Luther H. Battiste, III, as he retires from the City Council of Columbia, South Carolina.

In 1983 he was elected to represent the newly created City Council District One. During his 15 years on the Council, he was re-elected three times and served two terms as Mayor Pro Tempore. Mr. Battiste is one of the first two African Americans to serve on the Columbia City Council.

During his tenure, he spearheaded the effort to acquire and renovate Eau Claire Town Hall, strongly supported the annexation of the Greenview, Fairwold and Belvedere communities, and initiated the idea for the establishment of public housing on Arsenal Hill, that project has become a national model for quality and innovation. He developed the concept of utilizing the park system for music concerts, chaired the committee that produced the implementation of the Congaree Vista Zoning



Overlay, and devised the policy banning City of Columbia investments in South Africa. He also co-sponsored the establishment of the first City of Columbia Minority Business Enterprise Program, strongly opposed the proliferation of community care homes and cellular towers and strongly advocated the preservation of city neighborhoods and the establishment of programs to stimulate middle income housing.

He has been praised by many in his community, and described as "one of the most articulate and thoughtful members of [the] Council." He leaves behind a legacy in city neighborhoods, housing, cultural enhancement, downtown revitalization, and equal access and opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me in wishing my very good friend Luther J. Battiste, III, well, as he leaves the Columbia city council.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AIR TOUR MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1998

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 1998.

I am joined in the introduction of this legislation with a number of distinguished colleagues.

These Members include the Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, BUD SHUSTER from Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Resources Committee, DON YOUNG from Alaska, the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, BOB SMITH from Oregon, the Chairman of the National Parks Subcommittee, JIM HANSEN from Utah, the Ranking Member of the Transportation Committee, Mr. OBERSTAR, the Ranking Member of the Aviation Subcommittee, Mr. LIPINSKI, as well as Mr. ENSIGN and Mr. GIBBONS from Nevada.

Mr. Speaker, this very distinguished group of Members worked tirelessly to get us to this point today.

This legislation represents an agreement which strikes a balance between air tour and environmental concerns, Native American interests, and jurisdictional areas between the Federal Aviation Administration and the National Park Service.

The bill seeks to promote safety and quiet in national parks by establishing a process for developing air tour flight management in and around our national parks.

This legislation ensures that the FAA has sole authority to control airspace over the United States and that the National Park Service has the responsibility to manage park resources.

These two Agencies, under this legislation, will work cooperatively in developing air tour management plans for air tour operators and will both share the fundamental responsibility to ensure that air tours over national parks and tribal lands are conducted in a safe, efficient, and unintrusive manner.

Mr. Speaker, let me also acknowledge Senator JOHN MCCAIN for his leadership on this issue. I know that Senator MCCAIN has been active on this for several years, has chaired a number of Senate hearings, and is moving similar legislation in the other body.

There has also been a number of oversight hearings here in the House. Mr. OBERSTAR, former Chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the National Park Subcommittee in July of 1994.

Last year, Chairman HANSEN and I held a field hearing in St. George, Utah. We heard from a number of very impressive witnesses representing different views and opinions.

At that time, it appeared that it would be extremely difficult to be able to reach a consensus on how to handle air tours over our national parks.

However, with resolve and determination, differences have been worked out and we have crafted legislation that is acceptable to all concerned.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the entire National Parks Overflights Working Group for their dedication and cooperation in the development of this legislation.

This Working Group was selected by the Administration last year to develop a plan for instituting flight management over national parks.

For more than a year, working group representatives of the air tour, environmental, and Native American communities—along with the Federal Aviation Administration and the National Park Service negotiated.

A number of meetings were held here in Washington as well as other parts of the Country.

This group developed a basic framework for the management of air tours at national parks and recommended that Congress capture this approach in legislation.

The Working Group consists of Mr. Charles Maynard from Sevierville, Tennessee and the Friends of the Great Smoky Mountains. Mr. Alan Steven from Twin Otter International located in North Las Vegas, Nevada.

Mr. Chip Dennerlein from the National Parks and Conservation Association. Mr. Tom Chapman representing the interests of general aviation.

Mr. Andy Cebula from the National Air Transportation Association. Mr. David Chevalier from Blue Hawaiian Helicopters.

Mr. Richard Deertrack from Taos, New Mexico representing the Native American interests. And, Mr. Boyd Evison, former National Park Superintendent and Regional Director.

Mr. Speaker, all of these gentlemen provided the expertise, insight, and wisdom that helped us develop this consensus legislation.

This is an outstanding bill which will ensure that ground visitors and the elderly, disabled and time-constrained traveler may continue to enjoy the scenic beauty of our national parks for generations to come.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN KLINE

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding gentleman from my district, who has dedicated many hours to the betterment of his community, Mr. John Kline.

John Kline, a resident of the Clearing community, has dedicated many long hours in the past three years to working in the garden outside the Clearing Branch of the Chicago Public Library. The garden holds a special significance both to the community and myself because it uniquely displays plants and wildflowers native to the region. Mr. Kline is dedicated to the betterment of his neighborhood and is consistently in tune with the interests of the members of the community.

Mr. Kline's plight to restore native plants and wildflowers to the environment stems from his desire to give people an idea of what the land looked like when he was young. Mr. Kline cultivates such native wildflowers and plants as: wild phlox, white aster, wild strawberries, and native violet, the Illinois state flower. Bringing this native vegetation back to an environment that is now urban, has not been an easy task. For example, Mr. Kline has had to replace the garden's urban soil. Mr. Kline has upheld his strong determination to complete his vision for the garden, diligently researching native plants and remaining patient with the garden. Mr. Kline is growing non-native flowers such as tulips to provide some color to the garden, while he is waiting for the soil to become rich enough for a complete native garden.

Mr. Kline's hard work and dedication to the 225 square foot library garden was featured in a recent article in the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Kline has also received the Library Volunteer Recognition Award in 1996 and 1997 for his hard work and numerous volunteer hours.

I hope that you will join me in recognizing Mr. John Kline's strong dedication to the betterment of the people of his community, as well as the land on which they live.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRAGIC PORT CHICAGO EXPLOSION: OPPORTUNITY TO CLEAR THE NAMES OF CONVICTED SAILORS

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today is the 54th anniversary of the terrible explosion and loss of life at Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station during World War II. A number of survivors, their families and community supporters are gathering today at a memorial on the site of the explosion to mark the anniversary and continue the effort to clear the names of sailors that were wrongly convicted of mutiny after refusing to resume loading munitions in the aftermath of the tragedy.

I was proud to write the law in 1992 that established a National Memorial at the site of the explosion and where the ceremony today is being held.

A little over a half century ago this site was a vital supply center during the crucial phase of World War II in the Pacific. From this site, the munitions that liberated much of Asia from totalitarianism were shipped, and the history of the world was changed.

But as we know, we remember Port Chicago today for another reason as well. Fifty-four years ago tonight, one of the largest pre-nuclear explosions in world history occurred right here. Two supply ships, a supply train, and hundreds of brave and dedicated sailors were vaporized. The devastation was unparalleled in the history of World War II here in the United States with the singular exception of Pearl Harbor.

Today, most of the scars of WWII have healed, and from the ashes of that war a new Asia has arisen. But not all the scars are healed.

For several years, as many of you know, I have been leading an effort, along with the help of our colleague Representative PETE STARK and our former colleague Ron Dellums, to close the books on the one remaining issue in the Port Chicago story: purging the convictions of the sailors who did not return to ship loading operations immediately following the explosion.

Those sailors were neither traitors nor deserters, as some have suggested. They sought the same post-traumatic leave as was allowed their white officer counterparts—leave they were denied because of their race. They sought remediation of the unquestionably hazardous conditions involved in loading the ships which undoubtedly contributed to the events leading to the explosion, including the dangerous competition among loading crews provoked by officers.

Now, along with 40 or our colleagues in the House of Representatives, I am seeking the personal intervention of President Clinton to clear these records. As many of you know, the Navy has already acknowledged that race was an important factor in many aspects of life in the Navy and at Port Chicago in 1944. Their race denied black sailors the opportunity to serve in combat situations. They were assigned to loading operations exclusively because of race, and they were subjected to hazardous conditions in those loading operations because they were black. And ultimately, they were denied equal treatment from the Navy after the explosion solely because of their race.

Their convictions were wrong because they resulted from a system that the highest military officials of this nation now acknowledge was racially biased against black people. The time has long passed for these convictions to be overturned. As the San Francisco Chronicle editorialized on March 1 of this year:

The United States should be a strong enough country to acknowledge that it makes mistakes, especially in the fervor of a world war, and its harsh judgment of these men was indeed a mistake.

That is why the State Legislature unanimously voted to ask President Clinton to intervene: when race taints one aspect of an issue,

when it creates the context in which a condition exists, it is a factor in what results from those conditions. That is why these convictions must be expunged.

Whenever I speak out on behalf of the Port Chicago sailors, there is always someone who writes to criticize my efforts. But recently, someone wrote with another perspective that I want to share with you today, a man in Rancho Mirage, California, whose late uncle, a long-time Navy man, was severely injured by the Port Chicago explosion. Here is what he wrote:

[I]t certainly is understandable that those who were loading the ammunition and who were treated so shabbily by their superiors (almost as if they were completely expendable fodder) would definitely not want to go back into the situation. I wouldn't either. These men deserve to have their names cleared and their dignity restored. I don't doubt that my uncle would have wanted the same thing.

So, on this 54th anniversary on this historic tragedy, let us both recall the bravery and sacrifice of those who served and those who died here at Port Chicago in pursuit of peace and justice. And let us include a prayer for those who served here and who still seek justice from the government they risked their lives to defend.

I will continue my efforts to secure a fair hearing and justice for the sailors of Port Chicago, and their families and survivors, and with the support of the survivors, their families, the families of the victims and the community at large we will secure that justice that has eluded these men for a half century.

#### THE FOOD SAFETY ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

**HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACC**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. BALDACC. Mr. Speaker today I, along with a host of my colleagues, am introducing the Food Safety Enforcement Enhancement Act of 1998. I believe that one of this government's fundamental responsibilities is ensuring that Americans have the safest food possible.

The recent outbreaks of E. coli across the country have caused illnesses and at least one death. A woman in her 90s from Washington County, Maine, died after becoming infected.

The outbreak has shaken the confidence of American consumers. Americans are stunned when they learn that the Secretary of Agriculture does not have the authority to demand a recall of contaminated meat. The Secretary cannot impose civil fines on a company that knowingly or repeatedly violates food-safety laws.

Consumers, farmers and ranchers are all asking that more be done to prevent food-borne contamination and that something be done to stop the spread of contaminated meat once it is discovered.

The legislation, developed with the United States Department of Agriculture, and introduced as a companion to a bill sponsored by Senator HARKIN, would give the Department some common-sense powers.

It requires notification of the USDA when contaminated meat or poultry products are discovered. It gives the Secretary the authority to recall contaminated meat and poultry as soon as it is discovered. It also gives the Secretary the authority to levy civil penalties on slaughterhouses and processors for violations of food safety laws.

I view this as the beginning of a process to identify ways to foster improvements in the meat and poultry food chain that can lead to improved public safety, enhanced consumer confidence and acceptance by producers, processors and consumers of their shared responsibilities in ensuring that Americans continue to enjoy the safest and most abundant food supply in the world.

#### AFFORDABLE HOUSING SHORTAGE AND FEDERAL MORTGAGE PRE- PAYMENTS

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my serious concerns about the critical shortage of affordable housing across our country and its devastating impact on a growing number of people—particularly in my home city of Minneapolis and in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The Twin Cities have a rental housing vacancy rate of less than 2 percent—5 percent is considered full occupancy.

The lack of sufficient new production of affordable rental housing is now being exacerbated by the increasing number of federally-subsidized mortgages that are being prepaid. This privately-owned rental housing was built under the Department of Housing and Urban Development's section 236 and 221 programs. In exchange for Federal mortgage insurance or interest subsidies, owners agreed to restrict the rents that could be charged on units in the building as long as the mortgage was insured or subsidized by HUD.

When owners choose to terminate these Federal assistance contracts, the tenants are faced with the prospect of losing their homes because their rents may soon become too expensive for them to afford. After a federally assisted mortgage is prepaid, residents are commonly faced with a dramatic increase in rent—often of \$300 per month or more.

To add further stress for tenants in this difficult situation, current Federal law requires that a building owner who intends to prepay a section 236 or 221 mortgage may provide only 30–60 days notice to tenants. Clearly, this is a very short period of time for anyone to find a new home. It is an even greater problem for low-income people who face an especially tight housing market. They deserve as much time as possible, and I believe the Federal Government should require a 1-year notice for these prepayments. By not doing so, we jeopardize the already inadequate affordable housing supply in the Twin Cities and the nation.

Today, Congressman VENTO offered an amendment to the FY99 VA/HUD Appropriations bill that would have required owners who intend to prepay a federally-subsidized mortgage on a rental property to give 1 year's notice to residents as well as to State and local



authorities. Although the State of Minnesota has enacted such a requirement, it is preempted by Federal law.

While it would not alone address the growing shortage of affordable housing, a 1-year notice housing requirement for Federal mortgage prepayments would be an important first step to help at-risk tenants make a difficult transition. It may even provide the time necessary for state, local and non-profit organizations to work with tenants and owners to preserve the affordable rental housing units.

I am disappointed that Congressman VENTO's amendment was not approved. However, I am committed to working with him and others to maintain and improve our country's affordable housing stock. I will also continue to work with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to establish a 1-year notice on Federal mortgage prepayments. It is a simple, but significant step in preserving affordable housing in Minnesota and the Nation.

HUD, VA, AND INDEPENDENT  
AGENCIES BILL (LEACH AMENDMENT)

**HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday when we voted on the rule under which we are currently considering this legislation, the VA-HUD Appropriations Act, and specifically the Leach amendment, I voted against it. The process has been circumvented and I do not agree with that.

This is about more than process, however.

It is ultimately, and more importantly, about people in need being abandoned—whether we help those who are disadvantaged, or whether we turn our backs on them.

(The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities says the number of poor families receiving assistance each year will be reduced by up to 69%.) I cannot and I will not be a party to such a blatant wrong aimed directly at those who are most in need—low income families and individuals, including the elderly and persons with disabilities.

You'll get no argument from me that resources are scarce, and it is for precisely that reason I stand here today and say: Do in your heart what you know is right—do not jeopardize public housing assistance for poor and low-income working families. It is unfair. It is unjust. It is unconscionably wrong.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNUM CORPORATION

**HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate UNUM Corporation, headquartered in Portland, Maine, on its 150th anniversary. UNUM was founded as Union

Mutual Life Insurance Company on July 17, 1848, which makes UNUM one of the 10 oldest insurance companies in the United States. UNUM has pioneered the development of long-term disability as an insurance product and has continued its leadership and innovation with the creation of long-term care, group life, employee benefit and other insurance and reinsurance products.

UNUM's leadership in the insurance business and its importance to Maine's economy is obvious. But what really distinguishes UNUM from other companies, and what really deserves recognition, is its dedication to UNUM employees. UNUM provides more than a good job with good pay; it provides employees with a family-friendly workplace, and serves Maine and other States in the U.S. as a good corporate citizen.

UNUM has received several awards recognizing its dedication to its employees. UNUM was named as one of the "100 Best Companies to Work for in America" by Fortune magazine; among the "100 Best Companies for Working Mothers" by Working Mother magazine; as one of the "Top 30 Family-Friendly Companies" by Business Week; and among the "Top 50 Employers" by Equal Opportunity magazine. It can certainly be said that UNUM is one of the country's most progressive employers.

UNUM is also a valued member of the communities in which it does business. To celebrate its 150th anniversary, UNUM planned a series of community activities that culminate today in a "Day of Sharing." This past Monday, UNUM Chairman and CEO James Orr rang the opening bell at the New York Stock Exchange. UNUM sponsored a demonstration of wheelchair rugby in front of the Exchange. The event also included a demonstration of games and the coaching of children with disabilities. UNUM's day-long effort, "A Day of Sharing, A Lifetime of Caring," involved more than 3,400 UNUM employees working on 270 community service projects which will touch the lives of over 1.2 million people in six countries. UNUM truly is an outstanding corporate citizen.

Mr. Speaker, UNUM is a business leader in the field of insurance, an employee and family-friendly employer, and a valued member of the community. I am extremely pleased and proud to have UNUM Corporation's headquarters in my district in the State of Maine. On behalf of the people of Maine, and all the communities that UNUM serves, I congratulate UNUM on its 150 years of service and wish it another 150 years of success.

TRIBUTE TO ZEDEKIAH LAZETTE  
GRADY

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Right Reverend Zedekiah Lazette Grady of Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Grady is a pillar of the community who has served his church and family tirelessly.

Bishop Grady has served the African Methodist Episcopal Church well over forty years

as a distinguished pastor, capable administrator, civic organizer, ecumenical leader, social reformer, teacher, presiding elder and a Christian gentleman. He served as pastor of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Laurens, South Carolina; Walnut Grove African Methodist Episcopal Church in Ware Shoals, South Carolina; Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Anderson, South Carolina; Rocky River African Methodist Episcopal Church in Antreville, South Carolina; St. Stephen African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgetown, South Carolina; and Morris Brown African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina.

In addition to the above pastorates, Bishop Grady served as the Presiding Elder of the historically rich Edisto District of the Seventh Episcopal District South Carolina Conference. Under his leadership, membership in the District increased ten percent a year and the number of pastoral charges increased from 24 to 35.

In 1992, Bishop Grady was elected the 111th Bishop of African Methodist Episcopal Church and was assigned to the Sixteenth Episcopal District, which included work around the world. In 1996, he was assigned to the Ninth Episcopal District headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama.

Bishop Grady's civic and community service has also been extensive. He was a key negotiator in the hospital and garbage worker strikes of the late 1960s in Charleston, South Carolina. He has served as Chairman and Vice-President of the South Carolina Juvenile Parole Board and was a member of the Charleston Community Race Relations Committee and the Charleston County Housing Authority. He is a member and past president of the A.M.E. Ministerial Alliance and Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and has been a delegate to the World Methodist Conferences four times. Bishop Grady is married to the former Carrie Etta Robertson of Winnesboro, South Carolina. They have four children and two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring the Right Reverend Zedekiah Lazette Grady for his outstanding work as a devoted minister and community leader. During his life, he has been a role model of commitment to the church and his family.

CAPTAIN TERRANCE M. EDWARDS:  
A CREDIT TO THE UNITED  
STATES COAST GUARD

**HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 17, 1998*

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a United States Coast Guard officer who has made a difference in the lives of many people: Captain Terrance M. "Casey" Edwards, Commanding Officer of the U.S. Coast Guard Training Center in Cape May, New Jersey. After twenty-eight years on active duty, Captain Edwards is beginning a well-earned retirement.

I am proud to say that Captain Edwards embodies the finest principles of a commissioned

officer, and reflects well on the Coast Guard spirit of *Semper Paratus*. He is a leader whose commitment and dedication has made the Cape May Training Center synonymous with excellence. I have no doubt that the men and women who graduated from the Training Center during his command are among the most well-trained and prepared in the ranks of the Coast Guard.

Captain Edwards' decorations attest to his outstanding service. He is a three-time recipient of the Coast Guard Commendation Medal, a two-time recipient of the Coast Guard Achievement Medal, and has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. But there is more to Captain Edwards than just medals; there is a story of his maximum effort and considerable achievement.

A 1970 graduate of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, Captain Edwards' career has taken him from the Atlantic Ocean, aboard the USCGC *Dauntless*, to command of a LORAN station in Okinawa, where he helped maintain a homing signal for vessels traveling on the high seas of the Pacific.

He has served with distinction as an attorney assigned to several Coast Guard legal billets, during which time, it should be noted, he represented clients before the United States Supreme Court. In recognition of his outstanding legal service, Captain Edwards was appointed to the Coast Guard Court of Military Review by the Secretary of Transportation, and also served as an appellate judge from May 1992 to June 1994. It can be rightly said that justice was indeed served by this fair and judicious man.

Captain Edwards has also looked after the physical well being of Coast Guard personnel in his roles as President of the Coast Guard Formal Physical Evaluation Board and Chief of the Physical Disability Evaluation Division.

Captain Edwards, on behalf of the many nervous recruits who left Cape May confidently ready to serve, on behalf of a community that will dearly miss your many positive contributions (and friendly smile), on behalf of the United States Congress, I wish you good luck in the future and calm seas ahead.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. SUE MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, last night, I was unavoidably detained and as a result missed rollcall vote No. 289.

Had I been present for this vote, I would have voted "no" on the amendment.

#### IN MEMORY OF SHELBY DUPREE PITTS

##### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a loving husband,

father, grandfather and prominent Dallas oil company executive—Mr. Shelby Dupree Pitts, who died on May 18, after a long and valiant battle with cancer.

Mr. Pitts was born on April 12, 1915, in Wesson, Mississippi, the second of three sons born to Mr. and Mrs. John Lloyd Pitts. He attended Lincoln County, Mississippi public schools where he was class president his sophomore, junior and senior years. At Copiah-Lincoln Junior College, he was elected State President of the Hi "Y" Clubs of Mississippi. In 1936, he joined Nu-Enamel Paint Company, advancing rapidly to Division Sales Manager for the New England states. He volunteered for the U.S. Navy in July, 1941, and served as public speaker attached to the U.S. Navy Public Relations office in Chicago. After World War II, he remained in Chicago where he organized the Wesson Houseware Products Company which sold household chemicals throughout the United States. He married Mary Elizabeth Tillman, of Hazelhurst, Mississippi, on April 20, 1947.

After investing in oil and gas drilling ventures for several years with his brother, Frank Pitts, he became a co-owner and Senior Vice President of Exploration Surveys, Inc., an international geophysical exploration company. When Exploration Surveys, Inc. was sold to U.S. Industries in 1969, Mr. Pitts organized his own independent oil and natural gas production business, Natural Gas Finders, Inc. Along with his brother, Mr. Pitts became co-owner and Chairman of the Board of Dallas Production Inc., an oil and gas operating company which grew to operate more than 1,000 oil and natural gas wells in eight states.

An active member of the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association (TIPRO), Shelby organized the TIPRO Explorers group in 1976. Members of the Explorers group were required to contribute a fixed and substantial dues amount each year to provide a firm financial base for the organization. Mr. Pitts served TIPRO several years, successively as a Vice President, Membership Chairman, Secretary, President, Chairman of the Board and as a member of the Executive Committee. His work with TIPRO earned him four Distinguished Service Awards and in 1994 he received TIPRO's highest honor, the "Mr. TIPRO" Award."

As a long time member of the Dallas Petroleum Club, Mr. Pitts was honored by being selected to the Dallas Wildcat Committee, a select group of 100 persons affiliated with the Petroleum Club. In 1989, he started DSC Incorporated, a specialty chemicals company which provides unique drilling fluid additives for the oil industry. In addition, to his many oil industry activities, Mr. Pitts was a member of the Dallas Council on World Affairs, a Director of the Dallas Opera, Director of the Baylor University Medical Center Foundation, Dallas, and a Director of the Copiah-Lincoln Junior College Foundation, which also elected him as Alumnus of the Year in 1976. He was a Paul Harris Fellow of Rotary International and a member of the Bent Tree Country Club.

Mr. Pitts is survived by his wife of more than 51 years, Mary Elizabeth Pitts of Dallas; his daughter, Pamela Elizabeth Lane and her husband Bruce Lane, Jr., Dallas; his daughter-in-law, Dawn Pitts, Jackson, Mississippi; and four

grandchildren, Justin Rutherford Lane, Holly Elizabeth Lane, Cerissa Dawn Pitts and Natalie Michelle Pitts. He is also survived by two brothers, L. Frank Pitts, Dallas; and Troy N. Pitts, Wesson, Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, Shelby Pitts will be missed by his family, many friends and business associates throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. As we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of and respect for this great American—the late Shelby Dupree Pitts.

#### TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

##### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4104) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment and want to thank him for bringing it to the floor.

In 1996 we amended the Anti-Terrorism Act precisely to help families like the Flatows. Now we find that this law is under attack and the Flatows are being made to suffer again. But this time it is not because of Iran, it is because our own State protected Iranian assets right here in the U.S., right here in Washington, D.C. This is money that could easily be used to take yet one more innocent life.

Mr. Chairman, that is unconscionable.

Provisions in the Anti-Terrorism Act allow Americans to sue governments of state-sponsored terrorism for damages, the Flatows have done that. The courts ruled in their favor and judged they should be compensated.

Now its time for Iran to pay up.

We must send a message to Iran that our own internal divisions will not hold us hostage against executing justice. We must also send a message to the Flatows and other families to let them know the Government is on their side. That is why I urge all my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

#### THE MASSACRE OF THE E-RATE CONTINUES

##### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the massacre of the infant E-Rate continues. Certain greedy corporations have chose to persecute and betray the children of America by denying them vital access to education technology in their schools and libraries. After the Telecommunications Act of 1996 enriched these giant corporations by removing certain regulations and



allowing an unprecedented increase in their profits, MCI and others have chose to renege on the deal. The telecommunications corporations gave their word that they would support an earmarking of a portion of the Universal Access Fund just for Schools and Libraries. Now corporations and misguided political leaders have forced the Federal Communications Commission to cut the original funding goal by fifty per cent. On behalf of the 30,000 schools and libraries that applied for funding, and all of the children of America we demand that full funding for the E-Rate be restored immediately. The children of America have a message for corporations like MCI:

#### THE E-RATE KILLER

MCI  
Wants E-Rate to die  
Children cry  
Big shots lie  
Pigs kidnap the sky  
MCI  
Wants E-Rate to die  
Deadbeat dinosaur  
Monster Corporate Idiots  
MCI  
Never shy  
Greedy grinch  
Stealing all the pie  
MCI  
With justice no civil tie  
MCI  
Filthy sty  
In the star spangled eye  
MCI  
Wants E-Rate to die  
MCI  
Makes children cry.

#### TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4104) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999 and for other purposes:

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Lowey amendment to the FY 99 Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill which would require that Federal Employees Health Benefits plans cover prescription contraception just as they cover other prescriptions.

The federal program should be a model for private plans and, as an employer, the federal government should provide this basic health benefit for women and their families insured through FEHB plans.

However, most FEHB plans limit coverage of contraception, and in some cases cover only one method of prescription contraception, despite the fact that participating plans overwhelmingly cover prescription drugs and clearly recognize them as a key health benefits.

Even worse, 10% of plans have no coverage of contraceptives—that is, they fail to

cover any of the top five leading reversible contraceptive methods (oral contraceptives, diaphragm, IUD, Depo-Provera, and Norplant).

The inadequacy of contraceptive coverage through FEHB plans is clear. A woman covered by the an FEHB plan may be forced to choose a contraceptive method that is not best suited for her medical needs. While there is near universal coverage of sterilization by FEHB plans and reasonable good coverage of oral contraceptives, the percentage of plans covering other specific reversible methods varies dramatically. A total of 88% of plans cover oral contraception, yet only 28% cover the IUD. Thus, plans often do not afford a woman the option of non-hormonal contraception or the choice of the birth control method that may be best suited for her medical circumstances.

Some of our colleagues intend to make a spectacle of this issue on the floor. Meanwhile, the health and safety of women seeking contraceptive coverage through their FEHB is endangered at the hands of the conservative majority.

We must not allow this last-minute pandering to the right wing at the expense of women enrolled in FEHB plans, nor must we allow the conservative majority to dictate the birth control methods used by federal employees and their families.

#### TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

#### HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 16, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4104) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, the Exchange Stabilization Fund has been an essential tool for the management of international monetary policy for over 60 years, having served as every Administration's chief weapon in defending the dollar.

The ESF is the U.S. Government's only instrument providing the means for a rapid and flexible response to international financial disruption which can impact adversely on the U.S. economy. The ESF provides a powerful and flexible means for the Secretary of the Treasury to support our obligations in the IMF, especially those concerning orderly exchange arrangements and a stable system of exchange rates.

Any attempt to cripple the ability of the U.S. to use the ESF to respond to fast-moving financial crises, as this amendment does, would pose a very serious threat to the U.S. economy and our ability to maintain a strong and stable dollar—with all of the benefits that affords us.

Consequently, this amendment is strongly opposed by the Department of the Treasury

as well as the Federal Reserve. According to Secretary Rubin, by severely restricting the use of the ESF, this amendment constitutes an unacceptable limitation on the executive branch's ability to protect critical U.S. interests. The Secretary would be forced to recommend a Presidential veto if the final bill contains these restrictions.

Likewise, Fed Chairman Greenspan has testified that "it is important to have mechanisms, such as the Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund, that permit the U.S. in exceptional circumstances to provide temporary bilateral financial support, often on short notice, under appropriate conditions and on occasion in cooperation with other countries."

For over 60 years, the ESF has been a vital American tool, used most often by the last three Administration's, for defending the dollar, curbing destructive currency fluctuations, and protecting essential U.S. economic and security interests.

Counterproductive restrictions on the ESF could lead to severe foreign exchange market instability—and hence, dollar volatility—that would harm American businesses, raise U.S. interest rates, and weaken our economic prospects. Such volatility could also threaten the dollar's ability to serve as the world's reserve currency—a source of tremendous advantage for the United States.

Direct market intervention is one way the ESF has been used to curb exchange market volatility. The use of ESF resources to stabilize foreign currencies has played just as essential a role in accomplishing U.S. economic objectives.

The ESF has been used more than 50 times in the past 60 years to stabilize currencies in key U.S. export markets—such as Great Britain in the 1960s—to anchor reforms in transitional countries—such as Poland in 1989—and to protect against the effects of short-term instability or currency crises, such as Mexico in 1995. Every single one of these extensions of support through the ESF has been promptly repaid. No U.S. money has ever been lost in accomplishing these critical objectives through the ESF. In fact, by utilizing an innovative investment banking approach the U.S. actually made over \$500 million in interest on ESF loans to Mexico.

This amendment would prohibit the U.S. from keeping its commitment to our allies in South Korea to provide backstop financial assistance, if necessary. It would greatly restrict the ability of the U.S. to provide emergency liquidity to assist any future transition to a post-Castro Cuba. Similarly, it would prevent the U.S. from coming to the financial assistance of Taiwan (not an IMF member), if the Asian financial crisis or renewed tensions across the Taiwan strait caused a run on the New Taiwan dollar.

As trade and exports become more important to the health of the American economy, and as emerging markets play a growing role in our prosperity, it is essential that the U.S. retain the tools necessary to defend the dollar, safeguard stable exchange market conditions, and help deal with crises elsewhere when it is in our interests to do so.

In this unstable financial environment, it would be a profound mistake for Congress to

leave the U.S. without the ability to use the ESF to respond quickly to a developing economic crisis where American interests are at stake. By passing this amendment Congress will severely hobble the ability of the U.S. to fulfill its responsibilities and exercise leadership in world financial affairs, and at a most inopportune juncture when American economic leadership could not be needed more.

BACKGROUND

The Gold Reserve Act of 1934 gives the Secretary of the Treasury exclusive control of ESF operations, subject to the approval of the President, to enable the U.S. to intervene in the foreign exchange market and undertake other monetary transactions consistent with U.S. obligations in the International Monetary Fund. Most ESF transactions are short-term. If

any ESF loan or credit exceeds six months, the statute requires that the President provide Congress with a written statement that unique or emergency circumstances exist.

In addition, Treasury provides Congress detailed monthly reports on ESF finances and operations, quarterly reports on Treasury and Federal Reserve foreign exchange operations, and an annual audit report on the ESF.